

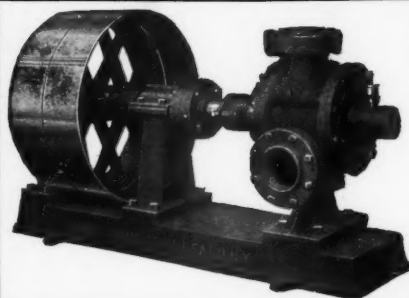
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 2

Beef Situation Brings Appeals for Relief

Livestock interests have launched in earnest their campaign to stimulate increased beef consumption as a means of saving them from possible heavy losses on high-cost cattle on a falling beef market.

They have begun the publication in newspapers throughout the country of a series of appeals to consumers to eat more beef. Meat packers, through the American Meat Packers' Association, are cooperating in this effort by republishing these appeals—which are in the form of display advertisements—in many cities not included in the livestock men's list. This the packers are doing at their own expense.

Added publicity was given to this appeal at the end of last week by the issuance of a statement from the United States Department of Agriculture, signed by Clarence Owsley of Texas, acting secretary, in which the "eat more beef" argument is repeated. This statement was given wide publication throughout the United States, and attracted general attention and comment.

In his statement acting Secretary Owsley says there is no longer need for conservation in meat eating on the part of American consumers, especially in beef and lamb, but that continued absence of consumptive demand for beef and mutton might so discourage producers as to result ultimately in a serious meat shortage in this country.

He quotes market statistics showing decrease in prices of live cattle and wholesale beef, and follows them with a summary of retail beef prices, which he declares to be excessive, and "not justified by the wholesale quotations." With this statement he couples figures showing the rise in hide and by-product prices, and declares that by the latter packers had nearly made up losses on wholesale beef.

Only Remedy is Control by Publicity.

His conclusion is that the only satisfactory solution of the problem is "a system of government supervision over the manufacture, sale and distribution of meat products which will prevent unfair dealings, speculation and profiteering, by furnishing the public from an unimpeachable source all the facts with regard to the industry." He suggests similar state and municipal supervision over intrastate and local meat trade.

This method of supervision by publicity is one undertaken by the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, and which was being extended into the retail field when Congress cut off the appropriations, and forced abandonment of many of the plans.

It is understood that the retail specialist in charge of this work, former National Secretary John A. Kotal, of the United Master Butchers of America, has been forced to sever his connection with the bureau as a result of this congressional economy.

The statement of acting Secretary Owsley of the Department of Agriculture is as follows:

"With meat prices to the consumer so high that he is denying himself, and with the prices for livestock, especially beef and lambs, so low to the producer that he is actually losing money, the National is confronted with a grave problem which requires solution if we are not to suffer a decline in the live stock industry.

"It is an anomalous situation. The department has endeavored to inform itself on the subject, and after conference with Senators and members of the House who represent live-stock producing regions, and who also feel deep concern for the welfare of consumers, deems it important to give to the public certain outstanding facts, which may be summarized as follows:

"There is no longer need for meat conservation. The supply is plentiful, and patriotic citizens may freely disregard the meat-saving placards which are still displayed at many eating places.

"Europe needs our surplus pork, but is filling its beef requirements by importations from South America and Australia. Prices of beef cattle have fallen sharply since March 1, on account of the stoppage of exports for army use, and a slack demand for beef at home, due to the continuation of beef conservation under the mistaken idea that such conservation is still necessary to feed the people of Europe. Beef producers and lamb producers who sell their products at this time are confronted with the danger of heavy financial losses, which would tend to restrict production and cause a serious shortage in future.

"The United States will never have a satisfactory and permanent solution of the problem until the manufacture, sale and distribution of meat products are officially supervised by authorized agents of the Government, working in cooperation with State and municipal authorities, whose only aim is to serve the public at large and not any particular class.

"When the Federal Government is enabled by law to maintain a just supervision over the meat-producing industry that will prevent unfair dealings, speculation and profiteering, by furnishing the public from an unimpeachable source all the facts with regard to the industry, and when the States and municipalities are enabled by law to exercise similar supervision over intrastate and local business, then only can we expect to have fair and stable markets in which producer and consumer alike will have a square deal.

Crisis in the Beef Industry.

"Some of the particulars of the situation are as follows:

"The beef industry in the United States faces a most serious crisis. For a decade before the outbreak of war in Europe farmers and ranchmen had been urged to increase beef cattle production because the industry was not keeping pace with the growth of population. The lowest ebb in production was reached in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, when we practically ceased to have fresh dressed beef for export, but began to import it from the Southern Hemisphere.

"The campaign for increased production began to bear fruit with the outbreak of the war and beef again gained volume in our exports. Prices rose and farmers were encouraged to expand their beef-making operations. With the entrance of the United States into the war a vigorous and successful effort was made to increase the supply of meat for our army, especially beef, by civilian self-denial.

(Continued on page 44.)

PACKERS HELP PRODUCERS.

Packers and livestock producers began their cooperative advertising campaign during the past week to stimulate beef and lamb consumption. As stated in the last issue of The National Provisioner, packers offered to assist in this campaign, and are now reproducing the advertisements of the cattlemen at their own expense in a large number of newspapers throughout the country. This work is being done by the American Meat Packers' Association, and in a bulletin to members this week in regard to it Secretary Robert G. Gould says:

"In view of the present critical nature of the beef situation it has been decided to lend the influence of this association to all appropriate efforts looking toward greater domestic consumption of beef and, incidentally, other meat products.

"Last week at a co-operative conference of the cattlemen's committee and some of the packers, plans were formulated for an advertising campaign which is to be inaugurated by the cattlemen and carried on by the association. A series of six newspaper advertisements is to be run in Western newspapers by some twenty cattlemen's associations, the same advertisements to be reprinted, with the hearty approval of the cattle producers, by this association. A line indicating that the original advertisements are being republished by this association will appear in connection with the original advertisements; otherwise they will be unchanged."

In regard to the expense of this advertising Secretary Gould says packers present at the recent conference have offered to underwrite it, but every member of the association will be given an opportunity to contribute, and it is regarded as desirable that they should do so. Contributions from members of the association for this fund have already begun to come in, and some of them are from associate members not engaged in slaughtering, who are interested in the success of the whole movement.

Trade Commission Reports on Packers

The Federal Trade Commission has begun another chapter of its attack on certain leading meat packers of the United States. This chapter is in the nature of a report to the President on an investigation of the meat industry, and is entitled "The Extent and Growth of Power of the Five Packers in Meat and Other Industries."

The report is of great length, and the Commission, on June 11, issued a synopsis of it, which was furnished to the press throughout the country for simultaneous publication. The Commission "plays up" the packers' wide activities in various lines as the feature of its attack upon them. This attack is apparently timed to be in conjunction with the "drive" launched by wholesale grocers against these packers through complaints to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The synopsis of the report, as furnished by the Federal Trade Commission, is as follows:

"An approaching packer domination of all important food in this country and an international control of meat products with foreign companies seems a certainty unless some fundamental action is taken to prevent it," the report says.

"A fair consideration of the course the five packers have followed and the position they have already reached must lead to the conclusion that they threaten the freedom of the market of the country's food industries and of the by-product industries linked therewith. The meat packer control of other foods will not require long in developing."

Declaring "the history of the packers' growth is interwoven with illegal combinations, rebates and with undisclosed control of corporations," the report also urged the importance of full publicity of corporate ownership for all industries. "As to devices for secret control, there does not exist adequate law. In its absence unfair competition may run its course to the goal of monopoly and accomplish the ruin of competitors without the secret ownership being suspected, and consequently without complaint to the Com-

mission or investigation of facts. The competitor is in jeopardy so long as he has not the knowledge of true ownership, and the public is entitled to such knowledge."

Extensiveness of Packer Activities.

Alleging that the five big packers jointly or separately wield controlling interest in 574 companies, minority interest in 95 others and undetermined interest in 93—a total of 762 companies—and that they produce or deal in some 775 commodities, largely food products, the report has this to say regarding so-called packer invasion into related and unrelated industries:

"In addition to meat foods, they produce or deal in such diverse commodities as fresh tomatoes and banjo strings, leather and cotton-seed oil, breakfast foods, vin fiz, curled hair, pepsin, and washing powders. Their branch houses are not only stations for the distribution of meat and poultry, but take on the character of wholesale grocery stores, dealers in various kinds of produce and jobbers to special lines of trade.

"They have interest large enough to be a dominating influence in most of the services connected with the production and distribution of animal foods and their by-products, and are reaching out for control, not only of substitutes of animal food, but of substitutes for other lines into which the integration of their business has led them. They are factors in cattle-loan companies making the necessary loans to growers and feeders of live stock; are interested in railways and private car lines transporting live stock and manufactured animal products in most of the important stock-yards companies—the public market for the bulk of food animals; and in live-stock trade papers on which growers and feeders rely for market news."

"They are interested in banks from which their competitor packinghouses borrow money; in companies supplying machinery, ice, salt, materials, boxes, etc., to themselves and their competitors; they are principal dealers on the provision exchanges where future prices in standard cured animal products are determined; they or their subsidiary companies deal in hides, oleo, fertilizer material, and other crude animal by-products; purchase from other packers these crude by-products, and themselves carry the

manufacture thereof to a further stage than most of their competitors.

"They are important factors in the leather industry, in oleomargarine and lard substitutes, in cotton-seed oil, in fertilizer, in soap, in glue, etc.

"Their vast distributing system, with the advantages arising from the control of private cars, cold storage, and a net-work of branch houses, has enabled them to secure for their activities on a large scale into poultry, eggs, cheese, butter, rice, breakfast foods, canned vegetables, soda-fountain supplies, and other lines.

"From rendering edible fats from what would otherwise be wasted in their own factories, they have reached out to secure for rendering the waste fat and bones of local butchers in large sections of the country, and in some instances are interested in companies contracting for the disposal of garbage of large cities.

Packers' Personal Investments Listed.

"Individuals of the Armour family are owners of grain and elevator companies, and J. Ogden Armour and the president of one of the Armour subsidiaries are important stockholders in a company producing from mineral deposits in Utah a substitute for potash as an element of commercial fertilizers.

"J. Ogden Armour is also a prominent factor in the American International Corporation, with its shipping and ship-building interests, its import and export companies in

(Continued on page 36.)

GROCERS LAUNCH THEIR ATTACK

Complaint was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington this week by the National Wholesale Grocers' Association against the Director General of Railroads and about 300 railroads, alleging discrimination in favor of certain meat packers in the making of tariffs for the use of the packers' refrigerator cars over the various roads. This is the long-threatened attack by the wholesale grocery interests to compel the packers to relinquish their private cars, or to permit their common use by any competitor.

The text of the complaint is too lengthy for publication here, but the following statement issued by an officer of the Association explains it:

"At the present time the packers have a special expedited service in their peddler cars and refrigerator cars very analogous to that of passenger train service so far as fresh meats and packing house products are concerned. We do not object to this; but the packers have ingeniously secured changes in the tariffs of the railroad companies, permitting them to put into these cars of fresh meats various other food products.

"As a result, the packers secure the same expedited service on cheese, rice, cereals of all kinds, dried fruits, peanut butter, soap, soap powder, talcum powder, canned fruits, canned vegetables, pickles, olives, catsup, beans, prunes, table sauce, preserves, jams, syrups, crushed fruits, grape juice, canned milk, and a long list of other commodities handled in the ordinary grocer's store.

"In large portions of the country the packer can practically guarantee delivery within a day or so of the time the order is received, while the shipment from the wholesale grocer is delayed from two to ten times as long in transit. The grocers insist that these other food products should not be shipped with fresh meats and packinghouse products, which results in this unjust discrimination in service.

"The grocer asks for no special favors. He simply wants equality. And the welfare of the people demands that he shall have a chance to live commercially. It ought not to be necessary for a man to be a packer in order to be a successful merchant in prunes."

L. F. Swift Calls Report Part of Hostile Propaganda

When he had been shown a copy of the report in Chicago on Friday, Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Company, declared that it contained no new facts, and was an evident effort to influence at this time proposed radical legislation. Mr. Swift said:

"This latest report of the Federal Trade Commission is merely an attack upon large and successful business organizations, and should be resented by all Americans who are proud of the industrial progress of the nation. It contains nothing new, and is an outgrowth of the former discredited Heney ex-parte investigation. This report, so far as I am informed, contains absolutely no evidence of collusion among the five largest packers, and I say for Swift & Company, as I have said many times, that we have no agreement of any kind with any other packer to affect the prices of livestock or meats.

"The manner in which the Trade Commission juggles figures and resorts to sensationalism betrays the insincerity of the Commission. We are living up to both the spirit and the letter of the law, and want to cooperate with the Government in every helpful and constructive way. But we must protest against the methods used by this important branch of the Government.

"I say that the large packers and their individual businesses are a public benefit, and a needed factor in keeping down the spread between livestock and meat prices.

"This report is put out now as a part of the propaganda in which the Trade Commission, with others, is engaged—seeking to subject the packing industry and other lines of

business to the arbitrary control of subordinate government officials, through a license system.

"It is to be regretted that in these days, when the public feels keenly the pressure of high prices, a government body does not give out facts respecting prices and profits. This has never been done fairly by the Federal Trade Commission as regards the packing industry, although the Commission has constantly had the most complete information in its possession.

"No one disputes that out of the total receipts of the packers, derived from the products of animals, about 85 per cent. is paid out for the live animals themselves. About 13 per cent. is paid out for wages, transportation and other such expenses. About 2 per cent. on this turn-over is earned by the packer as net profit. And no one disputes that this amount is but a small fraction of a cent per pound, and that it is so negligible as not in any event to affect the price which the consumer pays for meats.

"The report just issued by the Trade Commission and its discussion of a number of subsidiary companies and its calculation of percentages of the classes of business handled by the packers, are not only erroneous, but are entirely immaterial to the real question in which the public is interested—namely, why are prices high?

"I do not believe that the findings of such a prejudiced and unfair report should be used to influence public opinion, or as a basis for the radical legislation that has been introduced at Washington."

STATE ABATTOIRS IN AUSTRALIA FAIL Taxpayers Bear Loss in New Organization Plan

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, June 1, 1919.

The most momentous development in the meat industry in Australia during recent weeks has been the announcement by the Government of New South Wales of a scheme for dealing with the state abattoirs near Sydney. These works have never been a success. Up to the present somewhere about a million and a half sterling has been spent on them without making them efficient, and this capital charge has been a load on them which the works have been unable to carry.

After an investigation by a commission, the state government decided as a first step to write down the capital value of the abattoirs to a point to be decided upon after independent valuation, to somewhere near the present market value of the works. Presumably, the taxpayers in general will have to bear the loss of the capital sunk in the venture beyond this amount. The interest on the capital value, about to be decided upon, will be a first charge upon the operations of the works.

An innovation will be the distribution of all profits beyond the amount required to meet the charges among suppliers in the form of a bonus. In this way it is hoped to secure a steady stream of supplies. Special provision will be made in the reconstructed abattoirs for the saving of the by products which are not handled to full advantage at present. The whole establishment is to be reconstructed in parts in accordance with the best expert advice, special provision being made for cold storage on a large scale.

In future, suppliers of stock are to be allowed to consign through the existing commercial channels or directly to the board for slaughter. Provision will also be made for direct purchase by the board, either on consignment or on the ranges. These operations will not be included in the general abattoir accounts. The board will also have power to arrange for the distribution of meat.

A special board has been appointed to control the abattoirs, and the raisers of cattle will have direct representation, which they have always sought without success. The Premier states that the most important function of the board will be to control the distribution of meat to the public.

All retail butchers are to be licensed by the board, and one condition of the license will be that it may be withdrawn if it is proved that the retailer is charging excess profits over the cost prices.

The board will also have power to purchase when supplies are plentiful and lay the meat in cold stores, with a view to meeting the situation when supplies are short. Space is also to be available at the distributing depots for retailers who desire to hold meat in storage. The members of the board are to be paid £1,500 per annum each.

Price Fixing Has Been a Failure.

The scheme is regarded as an effort to grapple with the problem of the high price of meat by eliminating all secondary charges. It represents an alternative to price-fixing, which has been a failure. It is regarded as reprehensible that the consumer pays

about twice as much for his meat as the producer receives. It is the endeavor to secure a good price to the producer, and yet allow the consumer to get the meat at a reasonable price, which is foremost in the present scheme.

"It is a remarkable anomaly in Australia," said one criticism, "that the producer receives less for his stock on the hoof than does his brother producer in the alleged trust-ridden United States, and Australian meat prices are higher than ever before."

In the meantime, the prospects for large supplies of meat in Australia are somewhat remote, owing to the unfavorable season. The industrial difficulties having been removed, start has been made with the killing of cattle in Queensland, while mutton is being treated in the other States. But owing to the scarcity of refrigerated tonnage the storage accommodation will not allow of very great operations, even if supplies of stock were more plentiful than they are. The killing season in Queensland and Darwin, where cattle are mainly put through, will not be long. The stores of mutton in Victoria have led to the shutting down of works until the carcasses can be cleared.

Practically the position is the same in New Zealand, where the number of boats due is much below the requirements. In fact, efforts have been made to divert some of the boats from Australia with a view to lifting the mutton in the Dominion. The shipping position in both countries is very obscure.

It is calculated that in Australia there are awaiting shipment 1,750,000 carcasses of mutton, 8,500 tons of beef and 300,000 crates of rabbits and sundries. In New Zealand the number of carcasses awaiting shipment is calculated at over five and a quarter millions.

Strikes Caused a Loss of Trade.

Recently there was a great deal of industrial trouble at some of the meat works in North Queensland, and there appeared to be uncertainty about a commencement. But the Arbitration Court having given a decision, abolishing preference to unionists, and putting matters on a much more satisfactory basis, preparations were made to begin. It was then found that the Shipping Controller, in view of the fact that boats had been sent to Townsville, North Queensland, and had to come away empty as a result of the action of the unionists, had intimated that until he had an assurance that no delays to shipping would take place no refrigerated space would be available. This assurance has been given, but it has not been possible up to the present to do more than send one vessel to load meat.

A number of propositions for the erection of new meat works are taking shape. The new works at Wyndham, Western Australia, are to be operated this year. Steps have also been taken to erect canning works at Carnarvon, northwest of Western Australia. The capital is to be £100,000. The prospectus has also been issued for works to be erected at Fremantle, with a capital of £250,000. This site is near the capital, Perth, in the southern part of Western Australia. Two new proposals have also been launched for works in Victoria, one of them to have a capital of a quarter of a million sterling. It is proposed to erect works at Hick's Bay, New Zealand, capable of treating 1,000 sheep and 40 cattle per day.

State government cold stores to cost £200,000 are projected in this city. The stores would deal with all classes of produce requiring cold storage.

Wants Share of Relief Orders.

Acting on an announcement that Mr. Herbert Hoover had said that the task of feeding starving Europe would fall on the shoulders of America, representations were made by the Meat Exporters' Association, as a result of which the Australian Commonwealth Ministers have been in communication with the Prime Minister, who is now in England, asking him to see that the claims of Australia are not overlooked. It was stated that employees at five canning plants would have to be discharged owing to the termination of contracts with India for the supply of canned meats.

The question of allowing the export of horse flesh is being resolutely pressed. It is held that if permission is given, a large number of horses now useless would be treated and got out of the way, thus ensuring an improvement in the breed. It is held that this meat would sell readily in parts of the Continent.

FOOD PARCELS TO GERMANY.

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State are advised that shipments of food parcels to Germany, if consigned to the German Food Ministry, Hamburg, for the account of a named sub-consignee in Germany, will be forwarded by the German Food Ministry to such consignees, in which event the ultimate consignee will be expected to pay to the German Food Ministry the charges for transportation and insurance in Germany.

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A Word of Advice:
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At an Early Date
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PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—From time to time answers to inquiries appearing on this page will be illustrated with drawings, showing graphically the points in question. This applies particularly to questions of packinghouse architecture, mechanical equipment, etc., and should prove a feature of added value to those who make use of this department.)

STEAM AND KETTLE LARD YIELDS.

A subscriber in the South asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please advise us the difference in yield in lard rendered in steam tank and open kettle.

The yield in favor of steam pressure tank is from 2 to 4 per cent; the latter possibly is high. Of course, some fats should preferably be rendered under pressure, and others in an open kettle, and in both cases all the grease possible should be pressed out of the residue.

ENGLISH DRY SALT BACON CURE.

A reader in Virginia writes as follows:

Editor the National Provisioner:

We desire one of the very finest recipes for the curing of English cured dry salt bacon; something extra good. Can you furnish us with this?

In the first place, the meat should be properly and thoroughly chilled and the curing effected in the proper cellar temperature. This is always understood, it is imperative, in fact. Strictly speaking, "English cured" meat is obtained by the use of pure fine salt, and refined saltpeter to give the desired color. And in this connection the meats are bulked to exclude all the air possible; that is, as tightly as possible, leaving as little air spaces as possible and covering the outer or exposed sides with salt sacks. This applies to backs, bellies, square shoulders, hams, Cumberlands, Wiltshires—in fact, all English export cuts. Fancy bacon may be cured in boxes or similar receptacles if so desired.

If you will specify just what kind of material you wish to cure, and for what market, we could possibly give you a better idea of how to proceed. If for the English market,

or for the domestic market, and in what locality, or rather what particular trade you wish to cater to. Much depends upon the quality of the meat, the cure being a secondary consideration, practically; that is, to turn out a first-class article.

DO NOT CARRY OFFAL IN TANK.

The following information is asked by a subscriber who is a small packer in the South:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We only kill enough to cook about one tank of offal per week. We cook for ten hours at night and the next morning when the steam is off we draw the grease, but the tankage will not dry; it just balls up in large lumps. We know the grease is well drawn off and that the stuff is well cooked, so we thought it was too old when cooked. We have no place to keep this inedible offal except the tank, and we throw it all in there as we get it and hold it till we cook the tank. We will thank you for any information you can give us on this subject.

To carry offal in a tank a week is not at all advisable; rather cook each batch while fresh and run grease to receiver, pressing the tankage while hot and drying the solids immediately afterward. It is far better to have some rendering plant or packing house collect your offal daily and pay you the current value therefor, if it is not convenient for you to render the material daily.

PORK LOINS VS. SKIN BACKS.

A Western park packer asks for data as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

About what would be the difference in price as between pork loins and skin-backs—not skinned backs?

The best answer to this question is a test showing loins converted to backs. Figure 25 loins at the price obtainable, weighing 290 lbs., and add thereto labor cost per cent., say 25 cents, perhaps 30 cents. From this amount deduct the following, all at prices obtainable: tenderloins, 12 lbs.; back bones,

28 lbs.; sausage meat, 11 lbs.; scrap fat, 5 lbs.

With these credits deducted from the cost of loins and labor, the balance is divided by 234 lbs., the weight of the 25 backs, the result being the cost per pound of the finished backs to you—fresh, of course. Back fat will yield around 80 per cent. rendered lard.

The yield in backs in this instance shows approximately 80½ per cent.

MOTOR TRUCKS FOR HOG MARKETING.

A comparison of hog receipts at the Indianapolis stock yards by motor trucks shows heavy increases during the past several weeks. The total receipts by all methods of transportation for the week ending June 21 were 73,076, as compared with 53,859 for the corresponding week last year. Of the former number 36 per cent. or 26,307 hogs, were delivered by trucks. Using an average of 13½ hogs per truck (the average based on receipts of truck hogs of last year) approximately 2,000 trucks, or 325 trucks per day, delivered hogs the week ending June 21, 1919.

With the transportation of hogs by truck increasing, the Stock Yards Company is making every effort to complete a new division in the hog department as soon as possible, which will probably be ready for use about August 15. When completed this new division will accommodate about 5,000 hogs per day, with unloading docks sufficient to accommodate 22 trucks at one time. With these facilities completed, it is believed the transportation of hogs to this market by motor truck will become even more popular than at present with hog growers located within a radius of 75 miles of the Indianapolis market.

Ask the stock salesman if he will guarantee you your money back with interest on ten days' notice. He won't. The Government will. Buy War Savings Stamps.



1919 EXPOSITION 1919 CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

We have made arrangements to show two of our Swenson types at the 1919 Exposition in actual operation.

As usual you can find us "At the sign of the Kettle."

COLISEUM, CHICAGO

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1919

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CHICAGO

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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Chicago

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ANTI-PACKER PROPAGANDA

The Federal Trade Commission on July 11 made public what it calls an abstract of the report it is going to make to President Wilson on "Extent and Growth of Power of the Five Packers in Meat and Other Industries." While what was given out is called an abstract of a report, the accurate way to describe it is to say that it is an abstract of what is merely the first part of the report, which will be a volume of about 400 pages. The printed volume may be ready in a week or two.

Apparently the object of the report is to warn the President and the public, which is buying largely from the five big packers, of an approaching domination of the nation's food supply by these five packers. The abstract, if the document is what it purports to be, was prepared by the Commission's publicity department. It is couched in language which will convey to the reader the impression that the words used are those of a reporter for the newspaper publishing the material. That the material is what is technically known as "propaganda stuff" is not to be learned from a reading of the abstract.

Nowhere in the abstract is there any suggestion that the big packers have so large a part in the food trade of the country because they prepare their products and distribute them in such a way as to please the men who sell them at retail and satisfy those who consume them.

The abstract declares that the "history of

the packers' growth is interwoven with illegal combinations, rebates, and with undisclosed control of corporations"; also that "an approaching packer domination of all important foods in this country and an international control of meat products with foreign companies seems a certainty unless fundamental action is taken to prevent it."

The publicity agent's account of what the report contains declares that the report urges the importance of full publicity of corporate ownership of all industries. "As to devices for secret control," says the account, "there does not exist adequate law. In its absence unfair competition may run its course to the goal of monopoly and accomplish the ruin of competitors without the secret ownership being suspected, and consequently without complaint to the Commission or investigation of facts. The competitor is in jeopardy so long as he has not the knowledge of true ownership, and the public is entitled to such knowledge."

The abstract does not explain why competitors are in jeopardy, but merely states that lack of knowledge of the ownership of the stock of a corporation places them in jeopardy.

About half the abstract is inclosed in quotation marks. The other half is written as if a reporter had read the report and prepared his own collection of facts and rhetoric. That fact may mislead some readers into thinking the report itself has been available to the newspaper men.

Much of the abstract is devoted to the fact that the packers have undertaken to handle groceries, thereby coming into competition with the wholesale grocers and making themselves wholesalers in all the lines to be found in the retail groceries; also to the fact that the canners of meat have taken to canning vegetables, fruits and fish, all of which commodities are sold by the smallest of retail grocers.

Some attention is also paid to the fact that the packers produce and deal in banjo strings, leather and in cottonseed oil, which they must have to use in making cooking fats and oleomargarine, which in turn are made from by-products of slaughtering, and which were wasted before slaughtering was done on a scientific basis.

The report also speaks of the control of refrigerator cars as if that were something to the discredit of shippers like the packers, who were forced to provide cars for shipping their products because the railroads have steadily declined and continue to decline to furnish equipment of that kind for hauling fresh and lightly cured meats.

It also says that "from rendering edible fats from what would be wasted in their own factories, they have reached out to secure for rendering the waste fat and bones of local butchers in large sections of the country and, in some instances, are interested in companies contracting for the disposal of garbage of large cities." That is, they are reclaiming the fat that goes into the garbage cans for use in making soap, and the bones cut out of meats by local butchers for use in making fertilizers.

A further declaration is that some of the five have gone into the business of growing tropical fruits in Hawaii, presumably so as to be able, at all times, to command a

supply for their fruit canneries, although the abstract does not say that that is the reason for their so doing.

The facts and allegations of fact appear to have been arranged with a view to sustaining the charge that soon the five packers mentioned will have control of the food supplies of the world. They are charged with lending money to cattle raisers to get the cattle fit for slaughter; slaughtering the animal, tanning its hide, converting its intestines into banjo strings, curling its hair for mattresses, converting hog bristles into materials for brushes, using the excess tallow for making oleomargarine and cooking fats, using the inedible fats for making soap, the offal for fertilizer, and doing many other things to effect economies and save what in other days was allowed to go to waste.

In 1884 the five big packers, the report says, had two branch houses; in 1894, 211; 743 in 1904, and 1,120 in 1917. This is given as another evidence of wrong-doing, rather than of natural growth of a rapidly developing industry. The whole abstract bears unmistakably the ear-marks of what its authors intended it to be—anti-packer propaganda.

CANNED BUNCOMBE

Secretary Baker has been persuaded to sell some of the canned goods and preserved and canned meats bought on contract for the army by those who believe the high cost of food is being artificially maintained, and is not the result of big advances in freight rates needed to pay the fancy wages ordered for some classes of railroad workers by Director General McAdoo, and the high wages in industrial establishments due to the policy of the Government of encouraging extravagant costs in army cantonments by "cost plus 10 per cent. contracts." During the week a carload or more of canned goods were taken from the Baltimore depot of the army for sale in the empty stalls of the municipal markets of Washington.

The operation did not demoralize the retail market; nor, so far as known, the wholesale market. It enabled the few hundreds who carry market baskets to obtain a few cans of food at prices slightly lower than those offered by the chain groceries that are conducted on the cash-and-carry plan.

In Congress resolutions have been offered inquiring why the food bought for the army had not been offered to the public, but as yet not one has been adopted. Adoption of such a resolution would be a reflection on President Wilson, hence there has been no anxiety on the part of his fellow partisans to press the resolutions. The majority leaders in Congress do not see any reason for asking Secretary Baker why he has not sold army supplies in advance of the acceptance of the treaty of peace by Germany. If they did, the President's friends would have had an opportunity to suggest that they were trying to make certain that, in the event of Germany's renewing the war, the army could not move until another supply of food had been bought.

All these resolutions are good for—and all they were intended for—is to provide Congressional demagogues with an opportunity to make political capital.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The William C. Barry Company will erect a rendering plant at Medford, Mass.

Armour & Company will erect a branch house plant to cost \$110,000 at Tulsa, Okla. A new branch plant will be erected at Helena, Ark., by Morris & Company to cost \$150,000.

The Independent Butchers' Supply Company, Chicago, has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

The Houston Packing Company, Houston, Tex., has begun construction of a new branch plant at Brownsville, Tex.

The Scalucci Provision Company will build a \$25,000 provision and packing plant at Iron River, near Doylestown, Pa.

Parker, Webb & Co., Detroit, have taken out permits for the erection of an addition to their packing plant to cost around \$40,000.

The Chickasha Fertilizer Company, Chickasha, Okla., has been formed by B. F. Johnson and C. B. Campbell to build a 200-ton fertilizer plant.

The Sea Island Cotton Oil Company, Charleston, S. C., has added the sum of \$150,000 to its capital stock, to take care of enlarged business.

It is reported that a New York meat concern is negotiating for the plant of the Frensdorf & Brown Distillery, Baltimore, Md., for meat packing purposes.

The J. T. McMillan Company, packers, St. Paul, Minn., have increased their capital stock from \$350,000 to \$400,000, a step made necessary by growing business.

The Sterling Fertilizer Company, New Bern, N. C., has been organized with a capital of \$500,000, by A. T. Dill, J. F. Rhodes and J. S. Miller of New Bern.

Dumarts, Ltd., of Kitchener, Ont., will build a packinghouse with a capacity of 1,200 hogs per week. The plans are being prepared by the Stadler Engineering Company of Chicago.

Vosburgh & Snook, Inc., have organized at East Schodack, N. Y., with a capital stock of \$6,000, to do a provision business. J. J. W. Vosburgh, W. A. Snook and A. C. Vosburgh are incorporators.

It is reported that Wilson & Company have made an agreement with the Commercial Club of Sioux Falls, S. D., to erect a new packing plant at that place within two years, to cost around \$2,000,000.

Plans for the new packing plant of the Arizona Packing Company, Phoenix, Ariz., will be drawn by the Packers' Architectural & Engineering Company, Chicago. E. A. Tovrea of Bisbee is president of the company.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Madison Co-operative Packing Company, Madison, Wis., will be held this month to vote on the sale of the plant to Oscar Mayer & Bro., the

Chicago pork packers. The plant is new and modern.

The California Provision Company will build a plant to cost \$150,000 at Los Angeles, Calif. The officers of the California Provision Company are H. F. Lewis, president; P. H. Graham, vice president; B. W. Hulsman, secretary, and H. L. Kelly, treasurer.

The Muscatine Packing Company, with a capital of \$3,000,000, is being organized to build a packing plant at Muscatine, Iowa. A plant with a daily capacity of 2,000 hogs, 300 cattle and 500 sheep is contemplated. Thomas V. Armour is president and general manager, and former mayor R. S. McNutt of Muscatine is treasurer.

MEAT SUPPLIES FOR JUNE.

Official reports of receipts of livestock at 27 markets during the month of June are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets as totalling 1,099,460 cattle, compared to 1,235,847 a year ago; 2,727,536 hogs, compared to 2,150,039 in June, 1918; and 1,280,339 sheep and lambs, compared to 1,038,226 in the same month last year.

Reports received in detail from eight leading markets show the following comparisons for June:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	243,773	56,174	780,642	341,725
Kansas City	134,145	25,854	290,752	143,061
St. Louis	85,371	.....	305,495	83,361
Omaha	96,137	.....	302,619	174,906
St. Joseph	30,205	3,356	198,017	30,788
Sioux City	57,485	3,125	245,858	12,506
St. Paul	70,615	.....	183,927	17,272
Denver	54,891	3,700	30,569	71,051

Tl. June, '19...	772,622	94,209	2,337,879	893,690
Tl. June, '18...	778,965	85,846	1,741,074	577,486

For the six months of the year receipts at seven leading markets compare as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,535,039	308,734	4,835,679	1,848,718
Kansas City	1,020,403	191,073	1,884,633	800,528
St. Louis	569,038	.....	2,052,320	232,949
Omaha	719,770	.....	2,147,927	985,493
St. Joseph	273,085	28,819	1,200,482	448,028
Sioux City	351,902	19,293	1,474,511	149,826
Denver	307,319	21,636	250,733	475,906

Tl. 6 mos. '19...	4,776,637	569,555	13,906,235	4,941,448
Tl. 6 mos. '18...	5,069,330	517,687	12,710,402	4,391,177

*Calves not separately reported.

One rain drop won't make a crop, and one Thrift Stamp won't make a fortune. But both usually bring others of their kind with them.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Market Strong—New High Records—Hogs Again Advance—Movement Fair—Packing Exceeds Last Year—Export Movement Maintained.

The feature in the provision market during the past week has been the further advance in hogs to new record prices. When the market reached above \$21.60 it was looked upon as very high, but this week it has advanced to \$22.60, and the resulting effect on products values has been to further advance these values. The advance in hogs has been in connection with the continued strength in feed grains and also the continued strength in products values. The advance in feed grains has been pronounced in the near deliveries, as the result of the strength in hogs and products and also on account of favorable reports from the corn products manufacturing concern, to the effect that products were selling on the basis of over \$2 per bushel for corn. The movement of corn from the country has been small, and this has again been reflected in the advancing price of feed-stuffs, and also in the advancing prices of both hogs and hog products.

The situation is a tense one, and there appears to be at present no immediate prospect of any change in the tendency of values, but there is evidence of possibly a more conservative feeling and a disposition on the part of speculative interests not to follow the advance too far. It is believed that the situation is controlled by leading interests, but the situation is such as to cause apprehension as to whether the upward movement is likely to be continued owing to a persistent demand for products and a large distribution or whether the upward demand will be the result of a combination of conditions and the result of large control.

The first of the month report of products stock was a little surprising. Although there was a moderate increase in packing during the month there was also a liberal outward shipment of products, nevertheless the total stock of products at the leading points showed an increase in lard of 8,000,000 pounds for the month and a gain in the total stocks of all meat of 4,000,000 pounds. The grand total of stocks of products at the six leading centers was 407,000,000 pounds compared with 388,000,000 pounds a year ago and 334,000,000 two years ago. The fact that the

stocks are accumulating moderately at the leading points is looked upon as indicative of possibly some pause in the actual outward shipment, and also some curtailment in the domestic distribution. The stock of meats and lard, however, is only about a month's distribution, according to the average of the month of May, and also of the early months of the winter, although considerably larger than the distribution in March and April. The total of these figures, however, do not constitute the entire product stocks of the country, as the total cold storage supplies are a little more than double the stocks at the six leading points. With that idea in mind it is quite possible that products stocks in storage will show a total of about the same as last month or possibly a trifle increase. If the gains are proportionate at the outside points it will bring the total stocks of products in the country in cold storage to practically record figures.

The comparative stocks of products as shown by the statistics at Kansas City, Omaha, St. Jo, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and East St. Louis follow:

	June 30, 1919.	May 31, 1919.	June 30, 1918.
M. pork, bbls., new.	2,680	2,860	10,073
M. pork, bbls., old.	556	1,307	.....
Other kinds of pork	51,964	47,491	81,823
P. S. lard, new....	24,056,383	21,167,042	29,203,948
P. S. lard, old....	100,640	.....	4,027,004
Other kinds of lard.	26,176,698	21,714,257	31,589,206
	50,363,721	42,881,299	64,820,158
DRY SALT MEATS.			
Sht. ribs, new....	6,522,183	5,614,601	20,363,392
Sht. ribs, old....	.....	.....	.....
Ex. sht. clears....	7,629,381	7,435,460	20,338,599
Sht. cl. middles....	16,199,695	12,245,327	2,759,676
Ex. sht. ribs....	3,896,561	3,916,191	2,051,022
D. S. fat backs....	7,369,330	10,306,448	22,941,270
D. S. shoulders....	9,551,106	12,233,382	9,724,214
D. S. bellies....	57,700,177	59,556,920	64,123,550
	108,868,433	117,308,329	142,301,723
PICKLED MEATS.			
S. P. hams....	92,241,511	94,261,932	80,613,057
S. P. skd. hams....	37,618,027	35,483,170	22,100,930
S. P. picnics....	32,033,069	34,060,528	32,208,676
S. P. shoulders....	1,641,158	1,132,540	1,263,034
S. P. bellies....	25,413,858	24,564,576	15,185,183
	188,947,623	189,502,746	151,370,680
Other cut meats....	109,261,801	96,548,474	94,254,808
Total cut meats....	407,077,857	403,359,549	387,927,411
Changes during the month. St. Louis and East St. Louis not included prior to 1917.			
Increase during June, 1919.....			3,718,308
Decrease " " 1918.....			84,163,714
Increase " " 1917.....			23,624,808

Decrease " " 1916.....	1,513,744
Increase " " 1915.....	4,600,818
" " " 1914.....	6,527,382
" " " 1913.....	24,378,158
" " " 1912.....	1,019,477
" " " 1911.....	21,457,736
" " " 1910.....	26,699,645
Decrease " " 1909.....	11,458,572
" " " 1908.....	5,907,294

A good deal of attention has been directed to the possibility of a continuance of the large export movement of hog products. While it is believed that Europe will have to buy an important amount of hog products and fats, there is also the possibility that there will be a lesser demand for other meats. It has been stated by the Agricultural Department that the diversion of demand from Europe on America for beef and products to the Argentine has resulted in a falling off of the shipments of beef and beef products from this country in an important degree, and a very material increase in exports from the Argentine. It is pointed out that this will mean that Europe will get in a cheaper market their supplies of mutton and cattle if possible, and also vegetable fats from the Far East, so that this will mean a much less burdensome demand upon this country for those products. On the other hand, however, there is likely to be a continuation of large demand for pork products, although it is quite possible the demand will not be as heavy as has been seen the past year. The heavy exports that have been seen for the past few months are believed to have filled the demand to a certain extent to tide over the serious conditions. Whatever supplies of livestock Europe will have available to kill will be mature in the fall, and this will supply possibly a portion of the demand until the late winter or spring. This condition may be reflected in a falling off in the American demand which with the immense stocks of hogs in the country and the very large stocks of products should be reflected in the price movement.

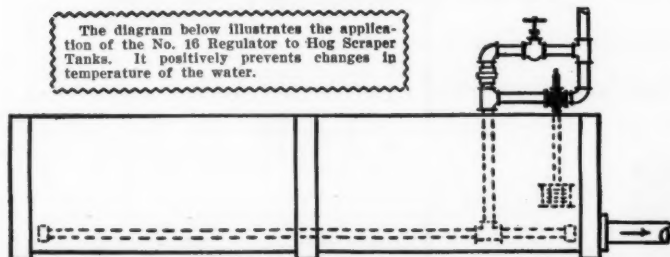
PORK.—The market is dull but firmly held. Mess, \$58@58½, nominal; clear \$53@62, and family, \$56@58.

LARD.—The market is rather quiet but steady locally. City, 34¼c, nominal; Continental, \$38; South American, \$38¼; Brazil kegs, \$39¼; compounds, 29¾c.

BEEF.—The market is quiet and about steady. Mess, \$34@35; packers, \$38@39; family, \$40@41; East India, \$61@63.

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STARTLING PRICES FOR PRODUCTS.**No Telling How High Pork and Lard May Go This Year.**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, July 9, 1919.—There is a new top on hogs today, \$22.85 being paid. Hogs are up over \$1 per 100 in a week. The spread in hogs is widening. At present it is around \$2 per 100. Two weeks ago it was about 50c. per 100. The quality of hogs is not as good as might be expected. Sows are starting to come, and we expect to see the spread widen still further. We look for a \$3 spread in hogs during August.

Hogs sold in Buffalo yesterday at \$23.75, Pittsburgh \$23.90, Cleveland \$22.90, South Omaha \$22.50, St. Louis \$22.40, Kansas City \$22.10 and Indianapolis \$22.25.

The top on cattle today is \$16.65. This

class of cattle up \$2 per 100 since May. Cattle known as light killers are up about \$2 per 100. We forecasted the coming back in the price of cattle in one of our market letters when cattle were in a panic during May. It was foolish to see hogs advancing day after day and not be forced to the conclusion that the price of beef must follow the hogs sooner or later. There is too close a relationship between beef and pork to have one go up startlingly and the other take the opposite course.

We see no immediate prospect of lower meat food with trade in the present good condition. Hogs can advance much more between now and November, and hog products may be destined for startling prices.

New records are in our opinion not far off for lard, ribs and pork. The stocks of provisions in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha,

St. Joseph, Milwaukee, St. Louis and East St. Louis on June 30, 1919, were 2,680 barrels of new pork as against 10,073 on June 30, 1918; stocks of all kind of lard, 50,363,721 lbs. as against 64,820,158 lbs. on June 30, 1918. Stocks of short ribs were 6,522,183 lbs. as against 20,363,392 lbs. on June 30, 1918. Stocks of extra short clears 7,629,381 lbs. as against 20,338,590 lbs. on June 30, 1918. Stocks of dry salt fat backs 7,369,330 lbs. as against 22,941,270 lbs.

Dry salt backs decreased 8,667,118 lbs. during June. This shows that there is a big demand for lard in sight, notwithstanding the fact that practically all the lard in this country will go out between now and the first of September, and we will start in the new packing season without any lard in stock. A reduction in the stocks of fat backs is quite an important factor in the lard situation. It is hard to say how high lard may sell.

EXPORTS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS.

Exports of meats and meat products from New York City during the week ended June 21, as compiled by the Bureau of Markets, are reported as follows, with 63 manifests not included:

	Weekly Exports.	Total Since Jan. 1.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Beef—		
Fresh or frozen.....	5,554,099	99,429,603
Canned and pickled.....	1,053,724	68,401,075
Lamb and mutton....	18,785	518,876
Pork—		
Fresh or frozen....	1,624,204	30,460,845
Dry, salt and pick'd	11,231,885	351,944,904
Bacon, hams and shoulders.....	17,084,769	359,768,273
Sausage.....	218,480	8,449,059
Poultry and game....	86,660	7,347,922
Lard and lard comp'ds	16,045,794	369,058,436

During the week over 4,000,000 pounds of lard and large quantities of dry salt pork were shipped to Scandinavia.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending July 5, 1919, with comparisons:

	Week Ended July 5, 1919.	Week Ended July 6, 1918.	From Nov. 1, '18, to July 5, 1919.
United Kingdom....	.....	.....	922
Continent.....	.....	.....	7,408
So. & Cent. Am....	195	287	4,947
West Indies.....	1,652	944	17,331
Br. No. Am. Col....	1,165	2,082	8,795
Other countries....	68	261	517
Total.....	3,080	3,574	39,617
BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
United Kingdom....	25,196,725	12,167,925	685,373,174
Continent.....	21,773,480	2,097,069	790,298,995
So. & Cent. Am....	152,422	65,632	811,106
West Indies.....	788,195	1,975,861	6,154,564
Br. No. Am. Col....	55,891	51,846	316,735
Other countries....	43,665	71,338	349,502
Total.....	48,010,378	16,329,631	1,433,304,376
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom....	9,421,700	2,434,250	153,317,465
Continent.....	12,595,488	5,857,826	371,428,505
So. & Cent. Am....	70,214	59,918	6,241,022
West Indies.....	970,444	2,275,752	11,010,518
Br. No. Am. Col....	31,049	36,666	433,294
Other countries....	1,710	.....	210,219
Total.....	23,090,805	10,664,436	542,641,023

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	2,530	15,244,378	9,245,605
Boston.....	.....	14,950,000	10,029,000
Philadelphia.....	.....	11,702,000	948,000
Baltimore.....	.....	383,000	1,615,000
New Orleans.....	550	.....	522,000
St. John, N. B....	.....	5,751,000	736,000

Total week.....	3,080	48,010,378	23,090,805
Previous week.....	1,300	42,167,925	19,822,880
Two weeks ago.....	800	45,202,025	19,715,400
Cor. week, 1918....	3,574	16,329,631	10,664,436

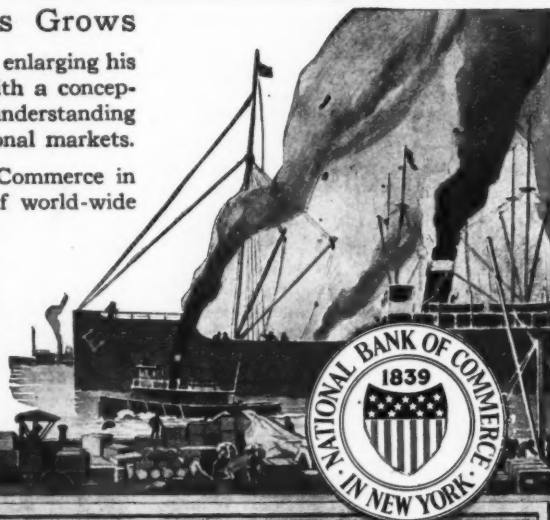
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '18, to July 5, '19.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	7,923,400	4,291,000	3,631,900
Bacon and Hams, lbs.	1,433,304,376	576,888,127	856,466,249
Lard, lbs.	542,641,023	244,033,939	298,607,084

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has been very firm during the week and there has been an advance in different grades. The demand has been influenced by the general position of other edible fats and oils and there has been evidence of continued demand from consumers. The position of the soap trade is regarded as a very firm one and it is claimed that the soap manufacturers are still uncovered in their fat requirements, so that it is expected that there will be to some extent a continuation of the demand from soap makers. The advance in tallow from the extreme low price just following the armistice has been about 10c. a lb. or more possibly than the advance in any other articles. The tremendous advance has naturally had a decided effect on the entire feeling regarding the oils and fats situation. The market has recently paid no attention to the lower prices for beef cattle and this has been simply so much of an added factor to the confidence in the situation, on the ground that if the market could advance so easily under the conditions existing, any change in the cattle situation would be immediately reflected in the prices for tallow.

Quotations follow Prime City 18½¢ nominal and special loose 19c.

STEARINE.—The market has been very firm also with prices showing an improvement. The advancing price in tallow and the continued strength in substitute lard had a direct reflection through the stearine market. The demand has not been active on account of the holidays, but there has been a fairly confident volume of buying and prices are very firm at the figures quoted. The quotations follow: Oleo, 28½¢ nominal.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—Market dull but firm. Extras are quoted at 34½¢, according to quality.

GREASE.—The market is strong and the demand from consumers increasing due to strength in tallow. Yellow, 14½¢@15c.; house, 12½¢@13c.; brown, nominal.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is dull and nominally quoted. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$1.75@1.90, 30 degrees at \$1.70@1.75, and prime, \$1.40@1.45.

ARGENTINE EXPORT DUTIES.

A cablegram from the office of the Commercial Attache in Buenos Aires, July 3, states that modifications in the export duties

to be in force in Argentina during the month of July include the following: Jerked beef, 6.018 peso per kilo; frozen beef, 9.68 pesos per metric ton (2,204.6 pounds); frozen mutton, 14.76 pesos per ton; salt hides, 32.15 pesos per ton; preserved meat, 19.55 pesos per ton; frozen offal, 12.87 pesos per ton; tallow, 16.32 pesos per ton; greasy wool skins, 17.21 pesos per ton. Other duties remain unchanged from those in force during the month of June. All duties are payable in Argentine gold. Peso = \$0.965; kilo = 2.2046 pounds.

EXPORTS OF OLEOMARGARINE.

Exports of oleomargarine from New York during the week ending June 24 are reported by the Bureau of Markets as totalling 904,588 lbs., with 63 manifests not examined. Total for the year to date is given as 11,539,026 lbs. Of this a considerable part was cocoa butter shipped to France, England and Italy.

DOLD GIVES PEACE BONUS.

President J. C. Dold of the Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., distributed a bonus on the night before the Fourth to all his employees who are members of the Dold 50-50 Club, in appreciation of their services during the trying war times. He called it a "peace bonus." The outing of the 50-50 Club was held on July 4 at Mr. Dold's farm on the shore of the Niagara River, where he has fitted up all kinds of recreation facilities for his employees.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, July 11, 1919.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.44½
Cable transfers	4.50
Demand, sterling	4.49½
Commercial, sight	4.48½
Commercial, 60 days	4.45½
Commercial, 90 days	4.44½
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days	6.85
Commercial, checks	6.81
Bankers' cables	6.77
Bankers' checks	6.79
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, 60 days	37½
Commercial, sight	38½
Bankers' sight	38½
Bankers' cables	38½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' sight	22.80
Bankers' cables	23.00
Antwerp—	
Bankers' checks	7.07
Bankers' cables	7.05

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 10.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 35c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34¼¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 34¼¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 34¼¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 34¼¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 34¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34¼¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34¼¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 34¼¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 34¼¢@35c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 34¼¢@35c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 36¼¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 36c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 35¾¢; 20@22 lbs. ave., 35¾¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 35½¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 33¼¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 33c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 32¾¢; 20@22 lbs. ave., 32¾¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 32½¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 25c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 24c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 23½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 22¾¢. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 24¼¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 23¼¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 22¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 22½¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 39c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 37c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 35c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 34c. Green pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 34½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 33½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 30½¢.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, July 11, 1919.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 42@43c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 37c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 37c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 37c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 36c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 38c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 38c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 37c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 36c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 34c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 35c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 35c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 35c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 36c.; city steam lard, 35c.; city dressed hogs, 31½¢.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 35c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 32c.; skinned shoulders, 29c.; boneless butts, 33c.; Boston butts, 31c.; lean trimmings, 21c.; regular trimmings, 18c.; spare ribs, 16c.; neck ribs, 5c.; kidneys, 7c.; tails, 10c.; snouts, 7c.; livers, 2c.; pig tongues, 19½¢.

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Durban
Melbourne
Surabaya

Wellington
Sao Paulo
Christchurch

PROFITS IN OIL MILL EFFICIENCY.

Best Results for Both Nation and Business in Keeping Up to Date.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Tex., June 30, 1919.—The war has taught business the value of co-operation. The war has also shown what industries are really essential for the welfare of the human race. This last lesson has been forcefully presented to the oil-seed crushing industry. The products of this industry were of inestimable value to the nation.

Considering only those products which are of value, irrespective of whether there is war or not, there is a big lesson to be learned. The lesson is to operate your mills so that the nation will receive the greatest returns. In doing this, you will reap the highest returns.

A few illustrations will help make this clear.

As we stated in our last letter to The National Provisioner, efficient oil milling next season will be the deciding factor between profit and loss. Efficient oil milling conserves food resources and thus the efficient oil mill not only aids itself, but the community at large. All signs indicate a world shortage of fats. The efficient mill will help to reduce this shortage by increasing the amount of available oil.

In order to obtain a larger crush, some mills store seed in the open. There are no objections to the large crush, but there are serious objections to storing in the open. With low-priced seed and a rising market, a mill might make money by this procedure. The nation, however, would lose by the amount of deterioration of the seed. With the present high price of seed, storing in the open would be worse than folly, it would be criminal. The chance that products could increase in value sufficient to offset the deterioration in seed and show a profit are very

slight. That being the case, both the mill and the nation lose by the policy of storing seed in the open.

The same idea underlies the plan of storing crude oil and carrying into the summer months for the purpose of obtaining a higher price for oil. The deterioration of crude during the summer is very rapid. With oil starting high in price, it is extremely doubtful if it could increase in price next summer enough to offset deterioration and show a profit. Again both the mill and the nation lose.

While there are some men who will not agree with the above, all will have to agree that both the mill and the nation suffer a loss when an unnecessary amount of oil is left in hulls and cake. This is one point on which we all agree.

However, this is as far as the agreement goes. Some mills repair their machinery, check the oil in their hulls and cake occasionally, and trust to luck. Other mills analyze their cake and hulls regularly, but the results obtained do not change their method of operation. Others getting regular results, use the results as a basis of experimenting to improve their results. It is this latter group that will improve their results and thus benefit themselves and the nation.

In the past, in many years a rising market allowed an oil mill to make money, even though its policy caused an actual economic loss to the nation. During the coming season increases in the price of cottonseed products cannot be much, because prices are already high. In the years after next season prices will have a downward tendency, with the prospect in view of a world-wide economic crisis causing a sudden slump.

The mill that adopts the Rotarian motto: "He profits most who serves best" will survive. Mill efficiency is not the result of sudden growth, but is the result of accumulated experience. The time to commence improving milling efficiency, if you have not already started, is now, not when prices start to drop.

NORTH CAROLINA CRUSHERS MEET.

At the ninth annual convention of the North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, held recently in the Monticello Hotel at Norfolk, Va., the attendance was the largest in the history of the association. President W. N. Gregory, of Hertford, N. C., made an ideal presiding officer, and the program for the meeting was carried out in fine shape. The two principal addresses were delivered by Hon. Alfred L. Roper, mayor of the city of Norfolk, and Judge Thomas H. Wilcox, of Norfolk.

Resolutions were adopted thanking both the national and state Food Administration officials for the just and impartial manner in which they had administered rules and regulations that had been promulgated to govern the industry while under their control. A resolution was also adopted protesting against the enactment of a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, purporting to fix eight hours as a day's work in manufacturing and other establishments engaged in the production of products which enter into interstate commerce. Another resolution was adopted requesting the North Carolina State Agricultural and Engineering College at Raleigh to establish a course of training that would thoroughly equip its graduates for the operation of crude mills and refineries of cotton seed and other vegetable oils.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. I. Morgan, Farmville, N. C.; vice-president, Thomas J. Davis, Charlotte, N. C.; secretary and treasurer, H. A. White, Greenville, N. C.

At the conclusion of the convention, a delightful luncheon was served to the members and their guests.

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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and The Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Strong—Demand Continues—Prices Show Advances—Distribution Apparently Large—Export Interest Maintained.

The past week has of course showed a distinct interruption in the general volume of trade in vegetable oils, on account of the extreme heat and the holidays. Following the holidays, however, there has been a resumption of business and a continuation of the upward tendency of prices. This has been fairly pronounced in cottonseed oil on a small volume of trade. The nearby and forward deliveries have reflected this increase in demand, and more confidence in the situation resulting in a general improvement in prices. The forward deliveries were somewhat more active at the opening of the week, and the feeling was that the market might show a still further advance resulting from the vegetable oil situation and the estimates as to the cotton crop.

The reports as to the cotton crop have continued to show unfavorable developments, although there has been a more optimistic tone the past few days in these reports, as the result of the weather conditions which have prevailed for the past two weeks. Reports from different sections of the country to some of the largest cotton interests in the trade show that the cessation of rains and the high temperature have resulted in good growth of the crop, and that there has been a rapid progress in cultivation.

Reports from some sections state that there are a good many grassy fields and the situation is not as distinctly favorable nevertheless there is the possibility for a fairly large crop, providing the weather conditions for the next three months are not more than normally unfavorable. A favorable period of weather conditions might result in a fairly large crop. The reports received by cotton oil interests have not been quite so pessimistic as the cotton reports have been, but they have been conditionally unfavorable to create considerable apprehension.

The trade in the futures market by the south has still been comparatively limited. There has been a liberal dealing in the new crop deliveries both in the way of hedge offerings and also by some buying by consuming interests against possible requirements in the fall. There is also a moderate amount of speculative dealings, but the general volume of interest in the trade is still not large, and there is a tendency to hold off until there is some evidence of a more definite knowledge as to what may possibly be the result of the ultimate size of the crop, and also the possibilities of the demand for distribution.

The feeling seems to be very general that the maintenance of the high price for lard will mean the continuation of very high prices for substitute lard, and the past week has shown a narrowing of the spread between substitute lard and western lard, reflecting a better demand for substitute lard and possibly reflecting on the other side a feeling that the market for western lard might be high enough compared with other edible fats.

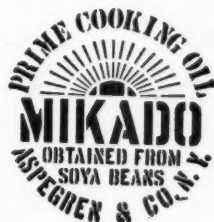
The trade has also been watching with a great deal of care the continued strong development in the vegetable oil market. There has been a very strong tone throughout the entire list, and a further advance in edible grades which has been not without effect upon the market for cottonseed oil. The offerings on the coast for both soya bean and coconut oil and copra have not been very heavy, but have been taken off the market very promptly. The last few days have shown a little easing possibly in the tone of the bean market, and this has had a little bit of a quieting effect on the trade in bean oil.

The developments in the Far East are looked upon as the guide to the forward developments in the market. If the demand from Western Europe keeps up as it has been, it is believed that there will be very little oil available for offering for importation on the coast, while any cessation in the demand from Europe may mean a certain turn of offerings to the American importers. The export demand for all oils has been for quite a large volume, and it is expected the shipments will be showing a maintained volume or some increase during the next few weeks. The situation is expected to be clarified to some extent within a short time when it is seen what will be the scope of the Central Empire's demand after the treaty has been signed and the markets are actually opened up.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions were as follows:

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1919.

Holiday.



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MONDAY, JULY 7, 1919.

Market closed strong.

	Sales	Range		Closing	
		High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot				2750 @	
July				2750 @	
Aug.				2750 @	
Sept.	100	2900	2900	2800 @	2950
Oct.	200	2800	2800	2795 @	2820
Nov.	600	2615	2610	2612 @	2620
Dec.	500	2580	2565	2565 @	2590
Jan.				2550 @	2590
Feb.				2550 @	2600

Total sales 1400 P. Crude S. E. Nominal

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1919

Market closed dull.

	Sales	Range		Closing	
		High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot				2750 @	
July				2780 @	
Aug.				2800 @	
Sept.				2825 @	
Oct.	400	2790	2787	2785 @	2790
Nov.				2600 @	2625
Dec.				2570 @	2590
Jan.				2550 @	2590
Feb.				2550 @	2590

Total sales 400 P. Crude S. E. Nominal.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1919.

Market closed active and weak.

	Sales	Range		Closing	
		High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot				2700 @	
July				2700 @	
Aug.				2700 @	
Sept.				2750 @	
Oct.	1300	2800	2740	2735 @	2750
Nov.	800	2615	2580	2580 @	2590
Dec.	300	2588	2555	2550 @	2560
Jan.				2530 @	2575
Feb.				2500 @	2580

Total sales 500 P. Crude S. E. Nominal.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1919.

Market closed active and strong.

	Sales	Range		Closing	
		High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot				2750 @	
July				2750 @	
Aug.				2775 @	
Sept.	400	2900	2875	2850 @	2862
Oct.	300	2795	2780	2762 @	2780
Nov.	200	2620	2615	2595 @	2610
Dec.	400	2590	2550	2562 @	2580
Jan.	200	2570	2570	2565 @	2575
Feb.				2565 @	2590

Total sales 2500 P. Crude S. E. Nominal.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.



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COCOANUT OIL.—Demand is quieter and the market dull and steady. Manila oil is quoted at 17½@18c. f.o.b. the coast sellers' tanks. Ceylon, dom., 19¼@20c., and Cochín, dom., bbls., 21@21½c., nominal.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Consuming demand is fairly active and the market firm. Sellers'

tanks f.o.b. the coast are held at 17c. prompt shipment. Spot is quoted at 19¼@20c.

PALM OIL.—The market is quiet and without feature. Prime, red spot.—nom.; Lagos, spot, 16½@17c. to arrive.—; palm kernel, 16½@17c., in bbls.; Niger, 15½@16c.

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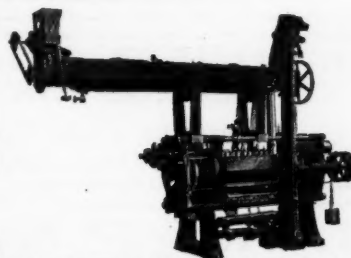
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Side Drive Oil Expeller, With Foots Elevator and Tempering Apparatus.

PEANUT OIL.—Trade is quiet, due to the lack of supplies and prices are firm but nominal. Oriental oil is firm and quoted at 24@24½c. sellers' tanks f.o.b. the coast. Spot is quoted at 28@29c. nom.

CORN OIL.—Crude oil is dull and nominal. Demand continues good for refined oil and prices are firmly held. Crude oil is quoted at 21½c., nominal.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 10, 1919.—Latest markets on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 3.30@3.50c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 3¾c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 3½@4c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 2¼c. per lb.; 58 per cent. carbonate of soda, 1.85@2c. per lb.; talc, 1¾@2c. per lb.; silex, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks, nominal, 17@

18c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$2.25@2.30 per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 21½@22c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 20½@21c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 27@28c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 19¾@20½c. per lb.; corn oil, 25c. per lb.; peanut oil, deodorized, 28@29c. per lb.; crude, 24½c. per lb.

Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 19c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 17½c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 88 per cent., nominal, 11c. per lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 9¾c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 19½@21½c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 15½@16c. per lb.

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CHINA BEANS

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CHUNAGA-UZURA—MEDIUM SPECKLED
CHUFUKU—WHITE FLAT
DAIFUKU—LARGE BUTTER
DAINAGON—MEDIUM BABY RED
KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS
KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY
KINTOKI—LARGE RED
MUROINGEN—MEDIUM BUTTER
NAGAUZURA—LONG SPECKLED
OHTENASHI—MEDIUM PEA BEANS
PEA BEANS
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SOYA
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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 10, 1919.—Market steady; prime Western, \$35.70@35.80; Middle West, \$34.45@35.55; city steam, 35@35½c., nom.; refined Continent, \$38; South American, \$38.25; Brazil, kegs, \$39.25; compound, 29¾c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, July 10, 1919.—Copro fabrique, — fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, — fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, July 10, 1919.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra Indian mess, not quoted; pork, prime mess, not quoted; shoulders, square, 158s.; New York, 137s.; picnic, 119s.; hams, long, 189s.; American cut, 188s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 178s.; long clear, 171s. 6d.; short backs, 182s.; bellies, 188s. Lard, spot prime, 184s.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 193s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City special, not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 160s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 106s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog products were barely steady with a quiet trade. Hogs sold at new record levels.

Tallow.

The market was quiet but strong. City special loose quoted at 19c.

Oleo Stearine.

Market dull and steady. Oleo quoted at 28@29c.

Cottonseed Oil.

There was little feature to the trade but the undertone was firm.

Market closed strong. Sales, 3,000 bbls. Spot oil, \$27.50 bid. Crude, Southeast, nominal. Closing quotations on futures: July, \$27.50 bid; August, \$27.75 bid; September, \$28.50@29.50; October, \$27.80@27.95; November, \$26.12@26.25; December, \$25.85@25.95; January, \$25.70@25.85; February, \$25.60@26.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 11.—Hog receipts, estimated, 26,000. Left over, 6,216. Market 5c. higher. Cattle receipts, 5,000; sheep, 10,000.

Kansas City, July 11.—Hogs steady, at \$22.20.

Buffalo, July 11.—Hogs strong, at \$23.75@23.85.

St. Joseph, July 11.—Hogs steady, at \$21.75@22.30.

Cleveland, July 11.—Hogs higher, at \$23.

Detroit, July 11.—Hogs steady, at \$22.75@23.

Indianapolis, July 11.—Hogs lower, at \$22.50.

Sioux City, July 11.—Hogs not received.

Omaha, July 11.—Hogs higher, not quoted.

Louisville, July 11.—Hogs steady, at \$21.50.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to July 11, 1919, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 57,035 quarters; to the Continent, nothing; on orders, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 35,848 quarters; to the Continent, 39,898 quarters; on orders, nothing.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 7, 1919.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	4,044	4,716	24,946	6,484
New York	1,999	6,068	109	11,956
Central Union	2,350	1,316	8,535	....
Totals	8,393	12,100	33,680	18,440
Totals last week	9,200	16,206	33,068	16,535

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1919, are reported as follows:

Chicago,	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,365	10,700	14,355
Swift & Co.	6,478	13,100	18,682
Morris & Co.	4,451	11,700	9,190
Wilson & Co.	4,298	13,600	7,241
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	660	5,900	....
G. H. Hammond Co.	3,215	12,900	....
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	1,273	....	....
Brennan Packing Co., 7,000 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,100 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 4,200 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 8,100 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 12,200 hogs; Roberts & Onke, 6,200 hogs; others, 21,000 hogs.	....	....	....

Kansas City.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,522	8,177	4,174
Wilson & Co.	3,200	6,213	2,726
Swift & Co.	3,999	7,853	6,190
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,563	3,710	5,854
Morris & Co.	3,512	7,017	2,361
Fowler Packing Co.	503	....	....
Ruddy Bros.	203	....	32
Butchers	276	233	16

St. Louis	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Company.	3,349	2,713	4,059
Swift & Company.	4,787	6,421	4,407
Armour & Company.	3,973	9,472	4,930
East Side Packing Co.	162	1,890	....
Independent Packing Co.	680	....	45
American Packing Co.	127	920	....
Krey Packing Co.	140	551	11
Hell Packing Co.	24	935	....
Others	368	12,520	578

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 5, 1919:

CHICAGO.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	32,639	....	....
Kansas City	11,896	....	....
Omaha	12,721	....	....
St. Joseph	21,400	....	....
St. Louis	3,757	....	....
Sioux City	5,000	....	....
Cudahy	2,000	....	....
South St. Paul	6,156	....	....
Fort Worth	7,000	....	....
Philadelphia	1,024	....	....
Indianapolis	2,686	....	....
New York and Jersey City	8,393	....	....
Oklahoma City	6,524	....	....
Milwaukee	731	....	....
Cincinnati	1,510	....	....

HOGS.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	118,172	....	....
Kansas City	46,600	....	....
Omaha	42,100	....	....
East St. Louis	36,814	....	....
St. Joseph	33,216	....	....
Sioux City	31,000	....	....
Cudahy	11,000	....	....
Cedar Rapids	6,143	....	....
Ottumwa	9,715	....	....
South St. Paul	21,451	....	....
Fort Worth	7,000	....	....
Philadelphia	3,964	....	....
Indianapolis	26,354	....	....
New York and Jersey City	18,440	....	....
Oklahoma City	3,206	....	....
Milwaukee	6,066	....	....
Cincinnati	11,280	....	....

SHEEP.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	66,023	....	....
Kansas City	22,788	....	....
Omaha	29,632	....	....
East St. Louis	14,548	....	....
St. Joseph	5,908	....	....
Sioux City	200	....	....
Cudahy	2,500	....	....
South St. Paul	1,247	....	....
Fort Worth	4,000	....	....
Philadelphia	3,387	....	....
Indianapolis	694	....	....
New York and Jersey City	33,680	....	....
Oklahoma City	516	....	....
Milwaukee	390	....	....
Cincinnati	697	....	....

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1919.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	15,000	52,550	40,000
Kansas City	9,000	9,843	5,000
Omaha	5,000	23,627	14,000
St. Louis	5,000	16,500	5,000
St. Joseph	1,000	7,000	500
Sioux City	2,500	15,000	800
St. Paul	3,200	6,700	358
Louisville	1,200	10,000	800
Indianapolis	1,400	2,800	1,200
Pittsburgh	2,600	8,800	3,000
Cincinnati	3,500	5,600	800
Buffalo	3,714	3,460	11,310
New York .....	....	....	....

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1919.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	15,000	52,550	40,000
Kansas City	9,000	9,843	5,000
Omaha	5,000	23,627	14,000
St. Louis	5,000	16,500	5,000
St. Joseph	1,000	7,000	500
Sioux City	2,500	15,000	800
St. Paul	3,200	6,700	358
Louisville	1,200	10,000	800
Indianapolis	1,400	2,800	1,200
Pittsburgh	2,600	8,800	3,000
Cincinnati	3,500	5,600	800
Buffalo	3,714	3,460	11,310
New York .....	....	....	....

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1919.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	13,000	37,178	19,000
Kansas City	11,000	14,769	7,000
Omaha	4,600	17,268	20,300
St. Louis	5,000	16,128	12,000
St. Joseph	2,500	8,000	1,000
Sioux City	3,000	15,500	....
St. Paul	2,000	7,300	100
Milwaukee .....	....	2,001	....
Louisville	200	2,600	4,000
Detroit .....	....	855	....
Wichita .....	....	9,500	....
Indianapolis	1,200	1,000	300
Pittsburgh	100	3,336	2,000
Cincinnati	400	1,600	800
Buffalo	200	3,000	500
Cleveland	200	2,330	7,300
New York	1,140	....	....

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1919.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	9,000	19,000	22,000
Kansas City	5,000	12,000	2,000
Omaha	4,000	13,000	10,000
St. Louis	4,000	13,000	6,000
St. Joseph	1,600	9,000	1,500
St. Paul	2,000	13,000	2,700
Milwaukee .....	....	4,154	....
Sioux City .....	....	2,000	....
Detroit .....	....	940	....
Wichita .....	....	1,000	....
Indianapolis	1,400	10,000	200
Cincinnati	900	5,200	4,500
Buffalo	75	800	400
Cleveland .....	....	2,000	....
New York	1,920	3,430	6,000

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1919.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	11,000	35,000	16,000
Kansas City	4,500	5,500	3,000
Omaha	2,700	10,000	9,500
St. Louis	3,200	11,500	3,000
St. Joseph	1,800	7,000	100
Sioux City	2,100	300	....
St. Paul	700	6,000	100
Oklahoma City	700	400	600
Milwaukee .....	....	3,094	....
Louisville .....	....	1,000	....
Detroit .....	....	1,100	....
Wichita .....	....	461	....
Indianapolis .....	....	8,000	....
Cincinnati	500	3,500	3,800
Buffalo	100	1,300	200
Cleveland .....	....	12,000	....
New York	1,080	3,420	2,100

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1919.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	55,000	25,000	12,000
Kansas City	1,000	5,000	2,000
Omaha	1,800	9,000	3,000
St. Louis	1,100	10,000	2,500
St. Joseph	500	2,500	1,400
Sioux City	1,500	14,000	....
St. Paul	2,300	7,000	600
Oklahoma City	1,500	300	....
Fort Worth	3,500	300	200
Denver	400	200	250
Indianapolis	1,000	9,000	300

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., July 10, 1919.—Cottonseed oil, firm; basis prime, \$1.69. Good seven per cent meal nominally \$67. Bulk hulls steady, \$6@6.50 per ton.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, July 10.—Occasional sales of prime crude cottonseed oil, new crop, October, at \$22.50; November and December, \$20.75, f. o. b. mill; majority, however, are not selling, fearing late and short crop on account of unfavorable weather conditions. Cake and meal firm at \$70 per ton; practically none offering. Hulls steadier.

Watch Page 53
for
Business Chances

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Market stronger in tone. It is understood buyers are interested at 50c. figure. Sellers sitting tight awaiting developments. Feeling that better than 50c. can be realized before hides are "made," but nevertheless some are noted to have begun offering heavy and branded hides. A big packer is asking 50c. for heavy steers and cows, Texas 47c. butts 46c. Understand a big packer's Texas available at 46c. with the lights and extreme lights valued with the heavies. Colorados 45@46c., light cows and extra light native steers 50c. freely bid. The packers offer very few at that figure. Few buyers want quantities even if they have to further advances. Branded cows 45c. last paid, native bulls 35@36c., branded bulls 32c. Small packer hides strong. Local sellers are asking 50c. for light end, while one prominent operator is expecting to move all weight light average July take-off at this figure. Tanners for their part claim such rates too high, and above big packer basis. Outside small packer light hides recently sold at 46c. Branded hides slow in demand.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Market remains strong with offerings exceedingly hard to obtain. Dealers seem confident that the market is booming and are making no offerings of any kind. Such few as are made are quickly sold and within a wide range of prices. Dealers continue to advance asking rates after each trade of any consequence. Buffs and extremes are wanted. Brokers claim they have orders for light weights at 45c. which they cannot fill owing to the lack of offerings. Recent business was put through at that figure throughout the Middle Western section, several cars changing hands. Sellers intimate their ideas of value centre around 47c. for common current receipts today. A lot of 4,000 Ohio extremes of choice quality changed hands at 48c. a couple of days ago; the trade is just coming to light. Buffs have sold recently at 38½c. for short-haired goods with trades rumored at 40c. generally credited although not strictly confirmed. Nominal market for further business in fairly good lots is called 40c., with poorer lots down to 38c. for business. One operator claims to have been securing buffs at 36c. outside up until recently. Local sellers prefer not to talk

prices, being content to sit and wait developments. A car of Northwestern Southern extremes is reported sold at 45c., good quality, and a car of far Southern hides at 43c. Such figures are relatively higher than the local market, quality considered. Several cars of buffs sold at 38@40c., as to quality, the outside being nearer the market today for current stock. A couple of cars of extremes sold at 45c., and up to 48c. asked for extreme choice lots. Locally, heavy steers are quoted at 38@40c., heavy cows and buffs the same. Extremes, 45@47c.; bulls, 30@31c.; branded hides, 30@32c., slow.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES.—Northwestern sellers are extremely bullish in their views and all sorts of prices as to seller, lot, etc. Offerings are meager at any price. Extremes are considered nominal at around 45@46c. for business in current collections, buffs slow at 38@40c. for business, the inside is probably nearer the actual market. Bulls nominal at 30c. Trading is so infrequent that accurate quotations are almost impossible to obtain. Calfskins quoted at 75c. for the usual run of Northwestern collections of mixed cities and countries, kip-skins around 55c. Horsehides strong at \$16 @ 17 talked firmly, outside for cities.

CALFSKINS.—The market remains strong and moderately active; all desirable offerings are quickly taken by tanners who are calling for skins. Reports from the East state that several cars of outside city and packer skins sold at 80c. in the Middle West along with kip at 60c. These are firm figures. One mixed lot of city skins containing 20 per cent. countries was on the market, with a bid of 80c. refused by the seller. A car of St. Louis choice city skins recently moved at 85c., the top market in this section so far. A local seller of city skins recently sold late June skins at 82½c. and is now talking 87½c. for early Julys and 85c. is declined generally. Packers refuse to offer cut skins at any price, preferring to wait, although a big packer is willing to accept 90c. Mixed lots of cities and countries are quoted at 75@80c. as to lot, with a couple of cars selling at 77½c. and kip at 55c. Countries alone at 75c. asked. Light calf \$4.75@5, deacons 20c. less. Kipskins steady; packer and city kips at 65c. nominal, outside cities 56@60c., countries 50@55c. Later 85c. bid on packer skins.

SHEEP PELTS active. A big packer sold two weeks' production of spring lambs at

\$3.10. Another packer sold shearlings at \$1.85. Dry Western pelts offered at 47c. and not taken.

New York.

PACKER HIDES strong and higher. Following the further advances in the West on light native cows and extreme light native steers at 52c., packers here refuse to name any prices for their unsold hides, claiming that they prefer to wait and watch developments. There was one report current that some July native bulls sold at 36c., but full details regarding quantity, seller, etc., is still lacking. Outside packer hides continue strongly excited. Eastern packers asking up to 30c. for steers, cows and branded hides. Only light cows have sold at this price. Rumors of Middle West hides sold to the end of the year and higher prices than any price heard so far reported to have been realized. Canadian packers talking as high as Western packers for their July cows and steers.

Later.—Car small packer light weights sold at 51c.

COUNTRY HIDES continue to rule strong and active. Pennsylvania hides are firm with a sale noted of several cars buffs at 40c. and extremes at 47c. bid and 50c. asked. Middle West hides stronger. Several cars buffs sold at 41c. Car extra choice extremes sold at 49c., but regular lots are nominal at 47@48c. New York State, New England, etc., hides are firm and stronger. Reports some choice Eastern extremes sold at 48½c. with 50c. generally talked on further business. Canadian hides are steady and wanted. More is being talked on good extremes following recent sales at 45c. Some dealers entertaining ideas of 47@48c. for business. Southerners are firm and also held higher.

CALFSKINS.—The situation is strong and most holders are talking \$8, \$9, \$10 for three weights of New York cities, although as far as can be learned last actual sales were not over \$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.50. Outside city skins are strong and active with a sale noted of 4,000 Philadelphia cities at \$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.50. Countries are selling at \$6@6.50, \$7@7.50, \$8@8.50.

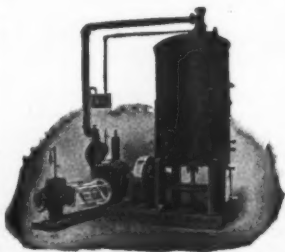
HORSEHIDES.—The market is strong with a higher tendency. City renderers' hides held at \$18, although no sales have as yet been reported over \$17.25. Small lots of countries and cities selling at somewhat under city renderers' figures. Philadelphia reports bids of \$17.25 for cities with \$18 firmly asked. Butts steady at \$5 last paid, although Western dealers are talking more. Fronts firm at \$12@12.50. Foreign hides steady, but owing to lack of offerings trading is restricted.

WAR TRADE BOARD ABOLISHED.

The Department of State and the War Trade Board announce that, pursuant to an executive order signed by the President on May 12, 1919, the present personnel, duties, powers, functions and records of the War Trade Board have been transferred to the Department of State as of July 1, 1919. This transfer will not affect nor inconvenience the exporting and importing public in any way. All licenses heretofore issued by the War Trade Board will continue to be valid, except licenses for the exportation or importation of wheat and wheat flour.

The functions of the War Trade Board thus transferred to the Department of State will continue to be performed by the present personnel of the War Trade Board in the War Trade Board building at Twentieth and C streets, Washington, D. C. All licenses will continue to be issued in the name of the War Trade Board, and all applications for licenses, and all correspondence pertaining to the activities of the War Trade Board, now assumed by the Department of State, should be addressed to the War Trade Board as heretofore.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, July 9.

Steer values are anywhere from \$1.25@1.75 per cwt, higher than they were two weeks ago, the light receipts of 48,000 cattle in Chicago Fourth of July week being followed by a very moderate supply of approximately 35,000 for the first three days of this week, and the market is active at the advance; and inasmuch as actual sales are of much more value than simply printing nominal quotations, we believe that our readers will be interested in knowing that during the first three days of this week we sold eighty odd loads of steers, the best in our pens being a load of choice 1,400-lb. steers at \$16.40, the extreme top of the market on Tuesday being \$16.50 for one load of prime Angus steers averaging 1,353 lbs. We sold two loads of 1,350-lb. steers at \$16, a big string of well fattened Iowa cattle at \$15.65, about fifteen loads of central Illinois cattle averaging from 1,090 to 1,165 lbs. at all the way from \$15@15.60, and all of our fair to medium short-fed cattle from \$14@15. We believe the decisive upturn on the medium and low-priced steers will not hold, because within the very near future we are expecting a liberal market-ward movement of "grass" cattle from the Northwest range, also during the next 30 to 60 days Kansas and Oklahoma "grassers" will be cut loose, so unless all signs fail, we don't see how the medium and low-priced cattle, and especially the grassy grades, can escape selling lower than they are at present.

An active market for butcher-stuff at sharply higher prices prevails in Chicago. Canners are up 40c. and other grades of she-stuff show 75c. advance, in fact some of the medium cows and heifers look \$1.25 per cwt. higher than a week ago, and the bull trade, on account of an improved eastern order demand, shows 50c. upturn for fat bulls and bologna grades, while light bulls are slow sellers as there is a very limited demand for stock or feeding bulls and they are bringing only what they are worth to the killers. Calves are 50c. higher again this week and good to choice "vealers" are selling from \$18@19 per cwt., and while strong weight calves are poorest sellers relatively, yet they are selling awfully high.

In our market report of a week ago we quoted the sale of nine loads of hogs that we had topped the market with at \$22 per cwt. Today (Wednesday) the extreme top is \$22.80, with prime light and light butchers selling largely from \$22.50@22.75; good butcher mixed \$22@22.40; fair to good mixed grades \$21.50@22; plain packing \$21@21.50, and healthy pigs from \$18@19. Most of the advance since the first of the week has been on the better grades of hogs, the kinds selling upwards of \$21.75 and, as is always the case when values advance rapidly, the most improvement is on the best grades and the spread in prices has grown decidedly wider, and during the next few months this feature will be even more pronounced than it is at present, because the receipts will undoubtedly include more old packing sows and "grassy" grades. Frequent predictions are heard of still higher prices for hogs between now and the first of September, and it does look as if the resumption of business relations with the Central powers would result in such a phenomenal demand for lard and salted and pickled pork that hog values would mount to unheard of levels, but there is bound to be a limit sooner or later and high markets are always extremely sensitive of the slightest bearish influence and sharp fluctuations can be expected and temporary declines after upturns will not be out of line; in fact, Wednesday's trade closed weak with most of the early advance lost.

Following a decline at the opening of the week of 25@50c. per cwt. as compared with last week's close, Wednesday's market, with receipts estimated at 20,000, ranged 30@35c.

lower on lambs and about steady on sheep. The slaughtering grades of range and native lambs are selling in about the same notch with the fair to good ones at \$16@17 per cwt. and an occasional fancy bunch up to \$17.25. There is very poor outlet for the thin light-fleshed native lambs and many are selling at severe losses as compared with country cost. The culls and medium-fleshed lambs are slow sale even at the low prices they are bringing. Prevailing quotations range as follows: Good to choice lambs, \$16.50@17.25; poor to medium, \$15@16; culls, \$10.50@12; fat yearlings, \$12@13; good to choice native ewes, \$8@8.50; fat western ewes, \$8.50@9; poor to medium ewes, \$7@7.50; culls, \$3.50@5; aged breeding ewes, \$10@10.50; yearling breeding ewes, \$12@13; feeding lambs, \$11.75@12.50; feeding yearlings, \$9.50@10.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 8.

Cattle, hog and sheep prices were higher today. Hogs reached a new high record position at \$22.15, and choice native steers sold up to \$15.40 a hundred pounds, the highest price in several weeks past. The healthy tone in the market is indicated in the fact that prices were higher with receipts showing an increase. Sheep and lambs were strong to 25 cents higher, making a material improvement in the past two days. Cattle receipts today were 9,000, or 1,000 larger than a week ago, and 10,000 less than a year ago. Hog receipts, 15,000, were about the same as a week ago and a year ago, and sheep receipts, 7,000, were the same as a week ago and 2,200 larger than a year ago.

Killers were in the competition early today for beef cattle, and prices ruled strong to 15 cents higher. The bulk of the steers sold at \$12 to \$14.50, and a few loads sold at \$15 to \$15.40. Yearlings sold up to \$14.50. Straight grassers from Kansas brought \$12.50 and \$12.85. Texas, grass cake fed steers brought \$12.25 to \$13.50. A few loads from a dry section in Wyoming brought \$11.50, Idaho steers, \$12.40, and Oregon steers \$13.00. Tidy weight yearlings and mixed grades were quoted firm, but rough cows sold slowly at weak prices. Veal calves were 25 cents higher, top, \$16.25.

Hog prices today were 10 to 20 cents higher, making a new high record position for the year, with the top price \$22.15, and bulk of sales \$21.70 to \$22.10. Though top price for hogs in Chicago Monday was \$22.50 and here \$22. The average cost of packers' droves at the lake market was \$21.74 and in Kansas City, \$21.73. Nearly all the hogs here are selling straight, while elsewhere big sorts are being made to shippers. Considering the season of the year, receipts remain fairly liberal.

Lambs were quoted 25 cents higher, and sheep steady. Lambs are quoted at \$14 to \$16.75, wethers, \$8.50 to \$12.25, and ewes, \$5.00 to \$7.50. Some "canner" ewes sold at \$4.50. A large number of old broken-mouth ewes are coming, and for that reason ewe quotations seem out of line with other sheep. Trade in feeding, stock and breeding sheep and lambs remains quiet.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, July 8.

Never in the history of the trade have the fluctuations in cattle been more violent than for the past few weeks. Last week, with a very light run, prices advanced 75c. @ \$1.00, and there has been a further advance of fully 50c. this week. Compared with the low point two weeks ago the fat cattle market is all of \$1.50@2.00 higher and still going strong. Best beef steers as well as yearlings brought \$15.50 today, and really prime beefs would bring \$16.00. Bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,200-pound cattle are

selling around \$13.50@14.50, and little of any consequence below \$12.00. Cows and heifers have advanced nearly as much as the fat steers, and the range is now from \$5.25 to \$14.25, the fair to good butcher and beef stock selling at \$9.50@11.50. Veal calves are half a dollar higher than last week at \$10.25 @16.25, and bulls, stags, etc., unevenly stronger at \$7.50@12.00. Some western range cattle are coming, and best grass beef sold up to \$13.00 today, the fair to good grassers going at \$10.00@11.50.

Hogs have also gone to new high levels, the top today being \$22.00, the highest ever paid at this market. Receipts continue liberal, but demand is the greatest ever known, and both local packers and shipping buyers are taking everything offered at the higher levels. Light weights sell to the best advantage, and the range of prices has widened out considerably of late. With 16,000 hogs here today the light weights sold 10@15c. higher, and the packing grades 10@15c. lower. Tops brought \$22.00 as against \$21.10 on last Tuesday, and bulk of the trading was at \$21.10@21.60, against \$20.50@20.60 one week ago.

Sheep and lambs are coming very freely owing to the severe drouth in the Northwest, but demand from both packers and feeder buyers is keeping up well and prices are firmly held or show some improvement. Fat lambs sell at \$15.00@17.00; yearlings, \$9.50 @10.50; wethers, \$8.50@9.50, and ewes, \$6.50 @7.50. A good many feeder lambs are going out at \$12.00@13.00.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 8.

The past week was a very light one in receipts because of no market sessions on July 4 and 5. The count in the cattle yard totals 16,300, the lightest week we have had in many months. No doubt the short supply has had much to do with the very sharply advanced prices which have been paid in the past two days. The market on steers is 50c. to 75c. higher than Tuesday of last week, which was the low time for the period. The bulk of the advance seems to be on medium-weight cattle, in fact on good yearlings there are spots where the market is a full dollar higher. The general quality of the offerings is very common and because we have not had any real good cattle it is difficult to say just what our top should be. The best price of the week was made on a string of near choice beefs which brought 14.50. In going over our records we calculate that the bulk price on steers for the month of June was 11.25@13.75. This we calculate on offerings ranging from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds. These figures indicate a drop for the month of something like \$3.00 per hundred under the May prices. Oklahoma and Texas cattle are coming in fair quantity. We had 75 car loads in this division on Monday of this week, and they sold from 9.75@12.25.

The big receipts amount to 43,000 for the period. Prices are still on the upturn, and there is a new record for the market almost each day. At this writing good heavy hogs are selling up to 22.65, and while the supply has been fairly liberal for the past two days, the market is active and clearances prompt and complete. The quality generally is common to fair. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, 22.00@22.60; good heavys, 22.45@22.65; rough, 17.75@20.50; light, 22.05@22.50; pigs, 16.00@21.25; bulk, 22.00@22.50.

Regardless of holidays, the sheep receipts continue to increase. We have had 22,000 for the week ending today, and of these we had 13,000 on Tuesday, which is the largest day we have had this year in the sheep house. Aged stock is holding to a fully steady basis. Butcher ewes are selling freely at 7.50@8.00, while breeding ewes, for which there is a strong active demand are selling at 12.00@13.00. The top on lambs for the week is \$17.00, but at this writing lambs would have to be very good indeed to bring more than 16.50. The medium and plain kinds are going at 14.00@15.75.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

A cold storage plant will be erected by W. P. Rutenik at Sunnyside, Wash.

The plant of the Salisbury Ice Company, Salisbury, Md., has been destroyed by fire.

The Sulphur Ice, Light & Power Company, Sulphur, Okla., will build a 25-ton ice-making plant.

The New Britain Ice Corporation will erect a new ice house to cost \$8,000 at New Britain, Conn.

The plant of the Crystal Ice Company, Wellsville, O., was partly wrecked by dynamite last week.

A cold storage plant and public market to cost \$200,000 will be erected by the city of San Antonio, Tex.

The Hygienic Ice Company, New Haven, Conn., will build an addition to its plant increasing its capacity to 400 tons daily.

The plant of the Coos Bay Ice & Cold Storage Company, at Marshfield, Ore., has been bought by the Coos Bay Mutual Ice & Cheese Company and will be enlarged.

The Towanda ice and cold storage plant, Towanda, Kas., has been destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$20,000. President Adolph Kropf announces that it will be rebuilt.

The Falls City Ice & Cold Storage Company, Louisville, Ky., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000, by G. F. Korfhage, J. H. Korfhage and B. H. Shrader.

The Citizens Ice and Storage Company, Harrison, Ark., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000. Jeffrey Dixon is president. A. M. Hathcock is vice-president and Geo. W. O'Neal is secretary and treasurer.

TRADE COMMISSION ON PACKERS.

(Continued from page 20.)

various lines, its interest in a company organized to develop cattle raising, meat packing, quebracho extract and allied business in Paraguay, its control of a large tea-importing company and a sugar-machinery corporation, and its minority stock in the United Fruit Company. Some of Swift & Co.'s subsidiaries are growing tropical fruits in Hawaii; a subsidiary of Wilson & Co., Inc., has reached into the salmon fisheries of Alaska, and a Morris concern cans shrimp taken in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Cattle brought from Central America are slaughtered by or for some of the big packers at Mobile and Jacksonville. In England, France, Italy, Holland and other European countries large meat-distributing companies have been organized by the packers to sell meats from their plants in the United States, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil and Australia."

The five big packers, the report claims, have control of or interest in public utility corporations in Sioux City, Kansas City, South St. Paul, Portland, Ore., South San Francisco, South St. Joseph, Mo.; Hill City, Minn.; Fort Worth, Texas, and Chicago. As to financial power, the report in part says:

"The packer has drawn to a marked degree upon the banks of the country for liquid funds. . . . He could not operate on the scale he does without the very large loans furnished by the banks. To assure himself loans ample to his purpose, the big packer has secured affiliation through stock ownership, representation on directorate, and in other ways, with numerous banks and trust companies. Mr. Armour, Mr. Swift, Mr. Morris and Mr. Wilson are directors in banks

affiliated closely with those who are strong at the sources of credit in the United States. Being thus allied with the powerful interests at the sources of credit, the packers' power is great, not only for financing their own national and international operations, but for affecting, for good or for ill, the credit of cattle producers and of competitors or customers in any line."

Big Packers in Leather and Fertilizers.

The packers' interests in the leather industry are said in the report to have reached the following point at the close of 1917: Armour, Swift, Morris and Wilson—Cudahy not being engaged in tanning until the close of 1917—produced 44 per cent. of the country's total output of sheep and lamb shoe stock; 17 per cent. of sheep and lamb glove and other stock; 11 per cent. of shoe stock tanned from calf, kid and all skins other than sheep and lamb and goat and kid, and 23 per cent. of other leather tanned from such skins (except glove stock); 12½ per cent. of shoe stock from cattle sides; 9 per cent. of harness leather; 45 per cent. of strap leather; 21 per cent. of belting; 22 per cent. of sole leather, and 13 per cent. finished splits.

The proportion of stocks of hides held in the United States by the Big Five packers as against all other interstate slaughterers, the report claims, ranged from 90.7 per cent. of a total of 96,989,851 pounds on January 31, 1916, to 88.6 per cent. of 143,921,858 pounds on July 31, 1917, at no time dropping below 87.1 per cent.

Armour & Company, Swift & Company and Morris & Company, the report claims, produced in the fiscal year of 1917 approximately one-fifth of the entire production in the United States of mixed fertilizers, and one-tenth of acid phosphate. Armour & Company had 30 fertilizer plants in various parts of the country; Swift & Company had 11 plants for the manufacture of mixed fertilizers and various Swift slaughtering houses are equipped with fertilizer plants.

Packers in Cottonseed Oil Industry.

The report says five big packers in the season of 1916-1917 produced nearly one-third of the nation's entire refined cotton oil output of 201,389,000 gallons, or 31.8 per cent. Three other interests, the Proctor & Gamble companies, the Southern Cotton Oil Company and the American Cotton Oil Company, produced 42.6 per cent., and all other companies, 25.6 per cent. Of crude cottonseed oil, the three of the packers operating cotton oil mills, Swift, Armour and Morris, produced only some 8 per cent. of the total production, using however, large quantities purchased from other concerns in their manufacture of oleomargarine, lard compound, cooking oils, soaps, fertilizers and other products.

Production of lard compound and lard substitutes by interstate slaughterers during the first half of 1917 was 87 per cent. in the hands of these five packers, the report claims. Including all cottonseed oil manufacturers, as well as interstate slaughterers, the five packers' production during the period was 49.4 per cent. of the total production of lard compound and lard substitute by these groups. The average monthly holdings of lard compound and lard substitutes by them during 1916 was 91.0 per cent. of holdings of all interstate slaughterers. Of cottonseed oil soap stock for the season 1916-1917, they produced 30.2 per cent. of the total for the country.

Oleomargarine production for the entire United States from July, 1915, to June, 1916, was 41.7 per cent. controlled by Armour, Swift, Morris and Wilson interests; and 74.1 per cent. by the "oleo legislative pool," embracing, besides these packers, John F. Jelke Company and W. J. Moxley, Inc., says the report.

Packers in Grain and Cereals.

The report claims that in grains, the Armour Grain Company, Chicago, of which J.

THE NATIONAL AMMONIA COMPANY

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ST. LOUIS

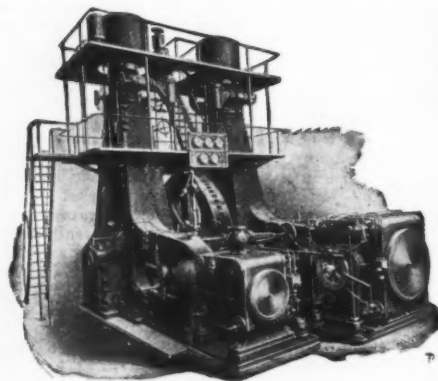
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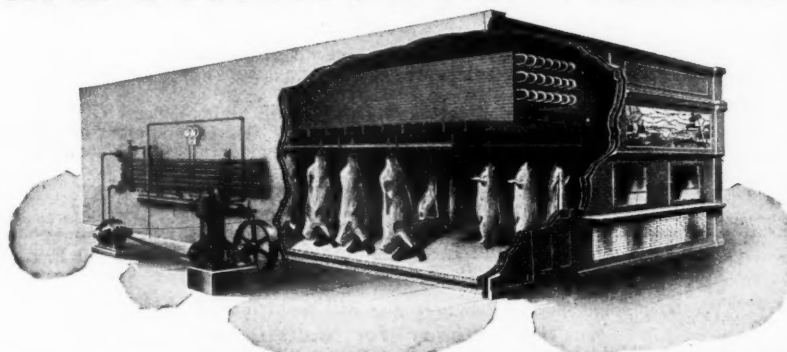
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Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse; Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 518 Union Central Bldg.
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.

Detroit—Brennan Truck & Storage Co.; Newman Bros., Inc., 1147 Cass Ave.
Havana—South Atlantic Commercial Co., Successors to Lindner & Hartman.
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
Liverpool—Peter R. McQuie & Son.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—United Warehouse Co., Ltd.
C. Ben Thompson, 633 North St.
New York City—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.

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Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.; Edwin Knowles.
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Help Keep Costs Down

"The saving in cost of operation is very insignificant in comparison with the saving of meat, etc., as a result of better refrigeration. At the present high cost of foodstuffs, we do not see how we could get along without the machine." This is the way one of our customers feels about it.

Conditions were never more favorable than at present for the installation of **MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION**—why hesitate?

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YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively.

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Ogden Armour owns 64 per cent. of the stock and other members of the Armour family 22.9 per cent., directly or through its subsidiaries, operates over 90 country grain elevators. Its eight terminal elevators at Chicago and its two at Kansas City constitute 25 per cent. of the total elevator capacity of those cities. In 1917 its sales were 74,847,000 bushels, or 22.6 per cent. of all grain receipts at Chicago, the world's greatest market; and its business is growing rapidly. In connection with its chain of country elevators, the Armour Grain Company merchandizes fertilizer, feed, coal, fence posts, wire fencing, builders' hardware, binding twine, lumber, millwork, cement, lime, plaster, brick, sand and gravel, and roofing.

In the manufacture of breakfast foods and stock and chicken feeds, the Armour Grain Company, says the report, "is expanding especially in the line of producing retail brands. Within four years it has undertaken the manufacture of Armour's Oats, has taken over the Buffalo Cereal Company with its many brands of cereal foods and animal feeds, and in 1917 took over the Mapl-Flake Mills, of Battle Creek, Mich."

"The reason why the packers are seeking control of the substitutes for meat—the foods that compete with meats—are obvious," says the report. "If the prices of substitutes for meats are once brought under packer control, the consumer will have little to gain in turning to them for relief from excessive meat prices."

Packers in Poultry and Dairy Products.

"Judged conservatively by trade estimates, the Big Five handle at least half of the poultry, eggs and cheese in the main channels of interstate commerce," the report states. "Most estimates place the total production in dressed poultry and eggs controlled by the packers at a higher percentage.

"Practically all estimates received stated the packers handle 75 to 80 per cent. of all

cheese produced in Wisconsin alone, where 55.6 per cent. of the entire country's cheese was made at the time of the last manufacturing census in 1914. All of the Big Five are distributors of cheese and all except Wilson & Company own and control large cheese companies.

"The packers are also important factors in condensed milk, and are rapidly increasing their proportion. Wisconsin is covered by their creameries, condenseries and buying stations, and a similar process of concentration and control is already evident in the other principal dairy States.

"Swift & Company is the largest single butter distributor in the United States, handling in 1916 approximately 50,000,000 pounds, or nearly as much as the combined sales of the two largest non-packer organizations; and the butter department was push-

ing for a 25 per cent. increase in 1918 over 1917. Swift & Company alone, for its own creameries, collects cream in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Companies owned or controlled by it, such as W. F. Priebe & Company, Western Meat Company, Union Meat Company, and Libby, McNeill and Libby, obtain milk and cream in still other States.

"Armour & Company, in 1916, handled in its branch houses alone over 28,000,000 pounds of butter. Most of its creamery butter was manufactured by the Eau Claire Creamery Company, Eau Claire, Wis., which is controlled by Armour; the Kentucky Creameries, Louisville, owned entirely by Armour; Oakdale Creamery, Oakdale, Cal.; A. S. Kinin-

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month Produce Company, Winfield, Kan., and the Michigan Ice & Cold Storage Company, operated by Armour; and the Armour plant in Rochester, Ind.

"Morris & Co. operates no creameries, but controls Sherman White & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., and buys large quantities of butter manufactured by other concerns. Cudahy owns the D. E. Wood Butter Co., Evansville, Wis., and the Sunlight Produce Company, Sioux City. Wilson & Company owns no creameries, but purchases outside."

The five big packers, the report shows, sold in 1916 through their branch houses alone nearly 100,000,000 pounds of poultry, 90,000,000 pounds of butter, 75,000,000 pounds of cheese and over 135,000,000 dozen eggs.

Packers in Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

"Fruit and vegetable canning are remote from slaughtering and meat packing, but the big packers, through their branch house system of distribution possess special advantages in this field of industry," the report says. "The Big Five's advantage rests not so much on their ownership of canning factories, although in some branches their output amounts to more than a quarter of the total for the United States, as upon their rapidly growing control of the wholesale distribution of canned goods, Armour & Company increased its canned goods sales from about \$6,500,000 in 1916 to \$16,000,000 in 1917, whereas the combined sales of these products of Austin Nichols Company and Sprague, Warner & Company, two of the largest independent wholesalers, amounted to only some \$6,000,000 in 1917. Although distribution is the point at which the packers have acquired the greatest control, they are, nevertheless, entering the field of manufacture."

Swift & Company, the report pointed out, through Libby, McNeill & Libby, has become a factor of considerable importance, canning tomatoes, beans, baked beans, cabbage, spinach, asparagus, beets, pumpkins, squash, sauer kraut, pears, apples, cherries, grapes, berries, plums, prunes and pineapples. "Libby, McNeill & Libby (Maine) owns 96 per cent. of Libby, McNeill & Libby (Ltd.), of Honolulu, engaged in raising and canning pineapples; 100 per cent. of the Ahuimanu Pineapple and Ranch Co.; 100 per cent. of the Thomas Pineapple Company, and 50 per cent. of the Statson & Ellison Company, engaged in canning.

"Armour, Wilson and Morris have likewise entered the manufacturing phase of the canning field through acquirement of ownership or control of canning companies.

"Both canned salmon and other canned fish, as well as dried and salt fish—foremost meat substitutes—are handled by Swift and Armour through their branch house systems."

Staple Groceries and Vegetables.

"Recently the big packers began dealing in various staple groceries and vegetables, such as rice, potatoes, beans and coffee, and increased their sales at such a rate that in certain lines they have become factors of great moment. Here again the selling or-



When hot weather arrives, can you give all of your attention to your buying and to your customers? Or, are you again going to be at the mercy of the ice-man?

The mild winter has made a scarcity of ice and higher prices. If the ice-man misses you or is late in coming, it means spoiled meats. Even if he arrives on time it means inconvenience and dirt in stowing the ice. The

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eliminates all of this annoyance, inconvenience and expense. In the savings in ice, in spoilage, in time and labor, the Standard-Toledo will repay its cost quickly. It is safe, silent, economical—a machine of permanent worth.

We have some facts and figures that will be of interest to you.

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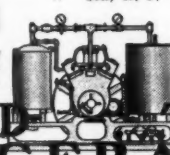
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Wright-Ziegler Co., 12 S. Market St., Bos-
ton, Mass.
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ganization of the packers, built up in connection with their meat business, assures them almost certain supremacy in any line

of food handling which they may wish to enter.

(Continued on page 46.)

REDFIELD—VALUE MAKES PRICE INSIGNIFICANT

WHICH IS BETTER BUSINESS? \$1000 to \$1500 for a machine, parts of which must continually be renewed or \$2000 for a machine guaranteed for years against wear of any parts sufficient to necessitate replacement?

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STUDY TRUCK DELIVERY METHODS.

"Finding out how the other fellow works it" is a good idea, and one which can be observed with profit by the business of which a delivery system forms a more or less important part, according to M. L. Pulcher, vice-president and general manager of the Federal Motor Truck Company, Detroit. He says:

"There are few lines of business that cannot improve their delivery system by careful study of their own business and comparison with the methods used by others. Many times valuable ideas can be obtained and incorporated in the system that will greatly increase the efficiency of the operating unit.

"One good instance of savings that could have been effected was recently brought to our attention in the case of a New York contractor hauling materials for concrete road construction. Loading was formerly done entirely by hand, requiring twenty minutes to load two tons. Teams cost \$7 per day and made four trips, hauling a little over two tons per trip an average distance of three miles. This made the commercial ton-mile cost about 29 cents.

"A two-ton Federal was put on the job and made eleven trips, making a total of 66 ton-miles. The truck cost \$12 a day and thus worked for 18 cents per ton-mile, a fine reduction—saving 11 cents per ton-mile and hauling 22 tons per day as compared to the 8 tons of the team.

"This was fine, but had the truck been loaded by overhead bins, for instance, the savings would have been much greater. Also the tons hauled would have been greatly increased. It required three hours and forty minutes to load for the eleven trips. Unloading time was kept low by the power dump body with which the truck was equipped. If a loading device had been used the truck could easily have been loaded in two minutes, a total of 22 minutes for the eleven trips. Let us allow thirty minutes, which would easily care for the loading time. This would mean a saving of 3 hours and 10 minutes.

"The truck averaged 35 minutes' running time per trip. In the 3 hours 10 minutes it could make 5 trips and still have some time for delays. This would make a total of 16 trips, 32 tons, 96 ton-miles for the day's work. The cost per ton-mile would then be a little over 12 cents. This means a saving of 17 cents per ton-mile over the horse method, more than 50 per cent., besides having hauled 24 more tons. This would also mean a reduction of 6 cents per ton-mile, 33 1/3 per cent., over that of the truck when loaded by hand, besides hauling 10 tons additional.

"No doubt you will say this does not apply to your business, but how to know? Do you know just what your truck does each day, just what it costs you to operate? A study of your business and the methods of others may prove very profitable to you. We offer all business men the opportunity for such study through the columns of our monthly magazine, the Traffic News, or with the help of our engineers. That is just a service offered to the public in an effort to make present-day delivery and haulage methods more efficient."

YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

Sales of refrigerating machinery and equipment by the York Manufacturing Company since their last report of June 6 are reported as follows, in addition to those mentioned last week:

General Baking Co., 316 Fifth street, S. E., Canton, Ohio; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine, condensing side, and one shell and coil water cooler, 33 1/2 inches diameter by 10 feet long.

Ashtabula Sugar Bowl, ice cream, Ashta-

bula, Ohio; one 5-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

R. C. Stanek, meat market, Brainard, Neb.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Joseph Young, meat market, Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Buffalo Confectionery, ice cream, Steubenville, Ohio; one 5-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Watson & Aven, ice cream, Monroe, La.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Richardson-Beebe Co., dairy, East Aurora, N. Y.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made by the Wegner Machine Co., of Buffalo, N. Y.

Grady & Leach, meats, Penn Yan, N. Y.; a 1-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Fayette County Home, Uniontown, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

P. A. Johnson, ice cream, Leetonia, Ohio; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Richard Reece, Mt. Carmel, Pa.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Putnam Coal & Ice Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete; also two coils of flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 feet long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-inch pipe, and one 24-inch x 8-foot vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Lewis Newhof, abattoir, Albany, N. Y.; one 15-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

John Dyjak, meats, Titusville, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

H. R. Robinson, meats, Titusville, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

August Froehlich, meats, Johnstown, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

John Stillano, confectioner, Trenton, N. J.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Gust Anas, Warsaw, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

David Stevenson Brewing Co., fur storage, 510 West 40th street, New York, N. Y.; three 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high-pressure side complete.

H. L. Neuman, ice cream manufacturer, York, Pa.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and two coils of flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 feet long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-inch pipe.

F. U. Dickson, Union House, Sussex, N. J.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete; also one 16-inch x

7-foot vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier, Wm. Rappaport, 486 Water street, Bridgeport, Conn.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

John Sebastian, Erie, Pa.; a half-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

J. L. Shay, Fairfield, Conn.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Mesta Machine Company, restaurant, Homestead, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

What Cheer Creamery, Pawtucket, R. I.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete; also a 7-ton freezing system.

W. G. Cornell & Co., Arlington Building, Washington, D. C.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

C. Puvogel, Hoboken, N. J.; one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

The Fleischmann Co., Savannah, Ga.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Trojan Ice Cream Co., Inc., Troy, N. Y.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

City of Johnson, city market, Johnson City, Tenn.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

W. R. Ozburn, cold storage, Savannah, Ga.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Peter Skokus, 14 North Broad street, Trenton, N. J.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete; also one double-pipe counter current brine cooler, 10 feet long, 6 pipes high, made of 2-inch and 3-inch pipe.

J. A. Cureton, bakery, Greenville, S. C.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

G. B. Huostead & Co., drugs, Albany, N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

A. J. Courtney, grocery and meat market, Walton, N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

J. Schrauths Sons, 149 Main street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete; also one 12-inch x 7-foot vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Coca Cola Bottling Co., 171 Ogden street, Newark, N. J.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Dr. Andrew Foord, Kerhonkson, Ulster County, N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Hugh F. Webb, meat market, Johnson City, Tenn.; a 1-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Jacobs Candy Co., New Orleans, La.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high-pressure side complete.

J. R. George, ice cream, Nanty Glo, Pa.; a 1-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

(Concluded on page 47)

Chicago Section

"How much grape juice stock does W. J. B. own?" asks an old stockyarder.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1919, averaged for domestic beef 16.63 cents per pound.

The National Wholesale Grocers Association will now take a whirl at tomahawking and scalping the "big packer." Popular indoor sport.

Any wonder Willard "blew up," running into a barbed-wire entanglement of Indian, Scotch and Irish, in the pusson of one William Harrison Dempsey?

The boys of the A. E. F., to a man, so to speak, state emphatically and in some instances bitterly, that there are too many long-haired politicians in Washington.

The "Lake Granby," a steamer built by the U. S. Shipping Board, sailed from Chicago last week direct for Liverpool, via the lakes and St. Lawrence, loaded with packinghouse products. This is the first direct sailing from an inland point for Europe, and marks a new departure in export trade.

Slaughtering in Chicago in June, according to official reports, totalled 157,745 cattle, 55,619 calves, 680,673 hogs and 312,224 sheep and lambs. Compared to June, 1918, this was 21,000 less cattle, 6,000 less calves, 221,000 more hogs and 88,000 more sheep and lambs. Hogs in June averaged 233 lbs. alive, compared to 235 lbs. a year ago.

William James Wilson, Chicago manufacturer and inventor, died at Pine Lake, Ind.,

on June 28. He was born in Boston and moved to Chicago in 1854. Until he retired in 1883 he was president of the old Wilson Packing Company. Mr. Wilson was the inventor of the process for compressing and preserving meats in cans and his company's canned meats were among the first exported.

Indictments have been returned before Judge Landis in the federal court against the following officers of the Consumers' Packing Company, charging conspiracy in using the mails to defraud, in selling stock of the concern: Eli Pfaelzer, former president; E. J. Ader, former secretary; B. E. Turner, former vice-president; Rabbi A. J. Messing, director; J. M. Kantor, stock sales manager; L. M. Davis, stock salesman; Goldie Skolnik, secretary to Ader; and E. H. Troost, former member of the legislature and president of the company, succeeding Pfaelzer.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

Frank Hart, of the St. Louis offices of the Canada Casing Company, will soon leave for his vacation.

Extensive alterations have just been completed at the packing plant of the Henry Gerst Meat Company at 3823 Lucky street, St. Louis.

The Duechner and Roediger Packing Company of St. Louis will install a horizontal tubular boiler of 60 horsepower in its plant at 153 Russell avenue.

Improvements in the meat department of the Edward J. Wynne Meat & Packing Company, at 2300 North Union avenue, St. Louis, have been completed.

The East Side Packing Company of East St. Louis, Ill., last week placed \$350,000 worth of first mortgage 6 per cent serial gold bonds on the market, dated July 1, 1919, and due January 1, 1920 to 1922.

The highest price on record for hogs at the East St. Louis, Ill., stock yards was paid last week when Swift & Company and the East Side Packing Company, paid \$22.10 per hundredweight for 78 head. The hogs averaged 265 pounds.

The amount of packinghouse products shipped by rail out of St. Louis during the last week in June was 31 per cent greater than those shipped by rail out of St. Louis during the corresponding week of the previous year, according to the report of officials of railroads operating out of St. Louis.

Telegrams asking for prices on the supply of meat that the Government is advertising for sale were sent last week to the Surplus Property Division of the War Department by Director of Public Welfare Schmol. Several carloads of the provisions are wanted by the city to be placed on sale at St. Louis.

Every soldier, sailor and marine who was employed at the packing plant in East St. Louis of Armour & Company before entering the service has been given his job back upon his return, with seniority pay. Armour & Company's plant was one of the most active plants in the St. Louis district in providing for its employees at the front. Periodical shipments of boxes containing chocolate, tobacco and good things to eat were sent to each employe by the committee at the plant.

OSCAR F. MAYER & BRO.
PACKERS AND SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS
APPROVED
BRAND
SAUSAGE, HAMS, BACON AND LARD
SUMMER SAUSAGE OUR SPECIALTY
CHICAGO

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
Specialties:
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, GARBAGE
REDUCTION PLANTS and COLD
STORAGE WAREHOUSES.
327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG
GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
SPECIALTIES: Packing Plants, Cold Storage
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

The Independent Packing Co.
41st & Halsted Sts., Chicago, Ill.
Beef, Veal, Mutton and Pork,
Finest and Select Brand
HAMS AND BACON,
SAUSAGE SPECIALTIES,
BOILED HAMS,
Forget-Me-Not PURE LARD
Your Orders Solicited

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer
ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS
Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. Cable Address, Pacapco

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren
HENSCHEN & McLAREN
Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION.

INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS
"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!" **THAS A FACK—BRACK an MACK**
OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU. WRITE US
THE UNION INSULATING CO. Great Northern Building CHICAGO

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"
NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
ST. LOUIS

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

CHICAGO

87 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

Thomson & Taylor Spice Company

*Recleaned Whole and Ground
Spices for Meat Packers*

CHICAGO

ILLINOIS

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards **CHICAGO, ILL.**

**Packers and Commission
Slaughterers**

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts
Sausage Materials

Commission Slaughterers
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

See Page 53 for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 30.....	22,430	2,703	54,535	24,160
Tuesday, July 1.....	13,525	3,402	32,259	15,775
Wednesday, July 2.....	7,479	1,373	19,534	14,689
Thursday, July 3.....	4,607	2,757	19,511	10,070
Friday, July 4.....	Holiday.			
Saturday, July 5.....	1,338	515	9,725	14,273

Total last week.....	48,379	10,540	135,564	78,967
Previous week.....	55,153	14,163	160,145	75,539
Year ago.....	53,762	12,125	136,062	64,923
Two years ago.....	39,254	10,581	102,393	38,164

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 30.....	5,253	92	10,148	660
Tuesday, July 1.....	3,692	137	5,089	3,921
Wednesday, July 2.....	3,957	1	3,430	3,947
Thursday, July 3.....	3,845	9	4,023	2,522
Friday, July 4.....	Holiday.			
Saturday, July 5.....	3			

Total last week.....	16,680	239	23,292	11,050
Previous week.....	16,657	239	23,292	11,050
Year ago.....	23,180	100	24,408	7,919
Two years ago.....	11,054	165	5,006	8,741
Two years ago.....	8,653	32	11,265	2,429

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR YEAR TO JULY 5.

	1918.	1919.
Cattle.....	1,553,979	1,675,133
Hogs.....	4,961,008	4,715,507
Sheep.....	1,928,525	1,598,279

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:	
This week.....	478,000
Previous week.....	612,000
Cor. week, 1918.....	462,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	388,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	436,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	427,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	369,000
Cor. week, 1913.....	445,000
Total year to date.....	18,235,000
Same period, 1918.....	17,082,000
Same period, 1917.....	15,135,000
Same period, 1916.....	16,143,000
Same period, 1915.....	14,898,000
Same period, 1914.....	12,625,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending July 5, 1919, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	132,000	401,000	175,000
Previous week.....	109,000	497,000	206,000
1918.....	165,000	376,000	150,000
1917.....	127,000	391,000	96,000
1916.....	112,000	359,000	147,000
1915.....	118,000	357,000	166,000
1914.....	82,000	248,000	151,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR WITH COMPARISONS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1919.....	4,913,000	15,133,000	4,717,000
1918.....	5,300,000	13,911,000	4,693,000
1917.....	4,483,000	12,557,000	4,379,000
1916.....	3,671,000	13,451,000	4,689,000
1915.....	3,201,000	11,411,000	4,326,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	10,700
Anglo-American.....	5,000
Swift & Co.....	13,100
Hammond Co.....	12,900
Morris & Co.....	11,700
Wilson & Co.....	13,600
Boyd-Lunham.....	8,100
Western Packing Co.....	12,200
Roberts & Oak.....	6,200
Miller & Hart.....	4,100
Independent Packing Co.....	4,200
Brennan Packing Co.....	7,000
Others.....	21,000

Totals.....	130,700
Previous week.....	149,900
Year ago.....	136,602

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$13.85	\$21.30	\$8.80	\$16.80
Previous week.....	13.65	20.80	8.75	12.25
Cor. week, 1918.....	15.80	16.75	12.00	18.60
Cor. week, 1917.....	12.20	15.30	9.00	16.25
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.50	9.95	7.20	10.70
Cor. week, 1915.....	9.45	7.45	6.00	9.50
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.95	8.60	5.40	9.00
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.35	9.00	4.40	7.70
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.75	7.47	4.25	7.50
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.15	6.50	4.00	6.05

CATTLE.

Prime steers.....	\$14.50@16.40
Good to choice steers.....	14.00@14.60
Medium to good steers.....	12.00@14.25
Plain to medium steers.....	11.00@12.50
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	10.00@14.50
Stockers and feeders.....	8.90@12.75
Good to prime cows.....	10.00@13.50
Fair to prime heifers.....	10.00@14.00
Fair to good cows.....	8.00@10.00
Canners.....	5.75@ 6.75
Cutters.....	6.75@ 8.00
Bologna bulls.....	8.75@ 9.75
Butcher bulls.....	9.80@11.25
Veal calves.....	16.00@18.75

HOGS.

Fair to choice light hogs.....	\$21.90@22.45
Choice light butchers.....	22.00@22.50
Med. wt. butchers, 240-270 lbs.....	21.95@22.35
Heavy wt. butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	21.75@22.00
Mixed packing.....	21.75@22.00
Heavy packing.....	21.25@21.70
Rough packing.....	20.00@21.25
Pigs, fair to good.....	16.00@19.50
Stags (subject to 80 lbs dockage).....	19.00@21.00

SHEEP.

Shorn yearlings.....	\$10.00@14.00
Spring lambs.....	15.00@17.25
Clipped wethers.....	4.75@ 9.50
Clipped ewes, fair to choice.....	3.50@ 8.50
Bucks.....	3.00@ 6.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1919.

Holiday. No markets.

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1919.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	51.00	51.50	51.00	51.30
September.....	51.00	51.50	51.00	51.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	35.00	35.45	35.00	35.15
September.....	34.90	35.50	34.80	35.22
October.....	34.85	35.25	34.85	35.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	28.55	28.80	28.55	28.57
September.....	28.40	28.90	28.40	28.70

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00
September.....	50.75	51.40	50.75	51.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	34.92	35.25	34.92	35.20
September.....	35.10	35.30	35.10	35.20
October.....	34.90	35.20	34.90	35.15
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	28.70	28.77	28.60	28.75
September.....	28.75	28.80	28.65	28.75

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	54.00	54.00	53.80	53.80
September.....	51.50	51.50	51.10	51.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	35.45	35.45	35.12	35.12
September.....	35.50	35.60	35.25	35.27
October.....	35.30	35.45	35.15	35.15
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	28.80	28.80	28.00	28.40
September.....	28.75	28.85	28.55	28.60

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	51.45	51.75	51.40	51.52
September.....	51.45	51.75	51.40	51.52
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	35.30	35.32	35.00	35.00
September.....	35.25	35.32	35.25	35.40
October.....	35.20	35.45	35.20	35.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	28.45	28.45	28.30	28.35
September.....	28.65	28.75	28.60	28.60

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	54.10	54.10	53.50	53.50
Sept.....	51.75	51.75	51.50	51.65

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

July.....	35.10	35.10	34.45	34.80
Sept.....	35.40	35.50	34.80	35.15

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

July.....	28.05	28.25	27.90	28.25
Sept.....	28.40	28.60	28.15	28.55

†Bld. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.	
Native Rib Roast.....	35 @45
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	40 @50
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	50 @60
Native Pot Roasts.....	28 @35
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	25 @30
Beef Steaks.....	18 @28
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	28 @32
Corned Rumps, Native.....	25 @30
Corned Ribs.....	20 @22
Corned Flanks.....	20 @22
Round Steaks.....	30 @35
Round Roasts.....	28 @35
Shoulder Roasts.....	28 @30
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	22 @25
Lamb.	
Hind Quarters, fancy.....	35 @40
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	28 @32
Legs, fancy.....	35 @40
Stew.....	20 @25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	35 @35
Chops, rib and loin per lb.....	45 @50
Chops, French, each.....	@15
Mutton.	
Legs.....	25 @28
Stew.....	@16
Shoulders.....	@25
Shoulder Steaks.....	24 @25
Hind Quarters.....	25 @28
Fore Quarters.....	18 @22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30 @35
Shoulder Chops.....	25 @32
Pork.	
Pork Loins.....	38 @40
Pork Chops.....	42 @45
Pork Shoulders.....	@28
Pork Tenderloins.....	55 @60
Pork Butts.....	30 @32
Spare Ribs.....	18 @20
Hocks.....	@20
Pigs' Heads.....	@15
Leaf Lard.....	@40
Veal.	
Hind Quarters.....	32 @35
Fore Quarters.....	17 @25
Legs.....	35 @35
Breasts.....	25 @28
Shoulders.....	25 @28
Cutlets.....	@45
Rib and Loin Chops.....	35 @40
Butchers' Offal.	
Suet.....	@15
Tallow.....	@ 4 1/2
Bones, per cwt.....	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	@65
Calfskins, under 8 lbs.....	@75
Klips.....	@33

POELS & BREWSTER, Inc.

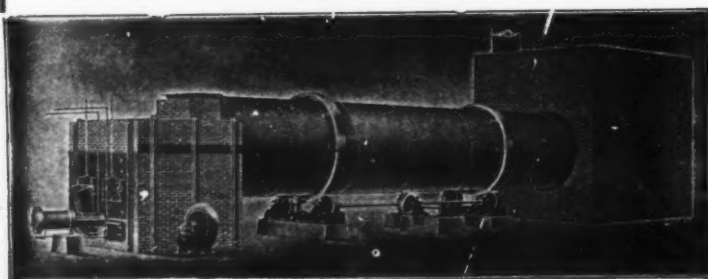
Produce Exchange Bldg., New York

Import Agents

Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
Wool, Tallow and Casings

Watch Page 53
for
Business Chances

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical—Efficient
—Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the
world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St. New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	@21
Good native steers	@20
Native steers, medium	@19
Heifers, good	@19
Cows	@17
Hind Quarters, choice	@27
Fore Quarters, choice	@14

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@55	@60
Beef Tenderloin, No. 2	@50	
Steer Loins, No. 1	@32	
Steer Loins, No. 2	@28	
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	@41 1/2	
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	@34 1/2	
Steer Loin Ends (hops)	@27	
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	@26	
Cow Short Loins	@26 1/2	@29 1/2
Cow Loin Ends (hops)	@22	
Cow Loins	@22	
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	@28	
Strip Loins, No. 3	@20	
Steer Ribs, No. 1	@26	
Steer Ribs, No. 2	@24	
Cow Ribs, No. 1	@30	
Cow Ribs, No. 2	@28	
Cow Ribs, No. 3	@15	
Rolls	@24	
Steer Round, No. 1	@24	
Steer Round, No. 2	@22	
Cow Round	@15 1/2	
Flank Steak	@30	
Rump Butts	@20	
Steer Chucks, No. 1	@14	
Steer Chucks, No. 2	@13 1/2	
Cow Chucks	@10	
Boneless Chucks	@12 1/2	
Steer Plates	@16 1/2	
Medium Plates	@16	
Briskets, No. 1	@20	
Briskets, No. 2	@17	
Shoulder Clods	@20	
Steer Navel Ends	@17	
Cow Navel Ends	@9	
Fore Shanks	@8	
Hind Shanks	@7 1/2	
Hanging Tenderloins	@15	
Trimming	@10	

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Hearts	9 @ 9 1/2
Tongues	20 @ 20
Sweetbreads	84 @ 86
Ox Tail, per lb.	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Fresh tripe, plain	@7
Fresh tripe, H. C.	@9
Livers	7 @ 8
Kidneys, per lb.	4 1/2 @ 5

Veal.

Heavy Carcass	@17	@20
Light Carcass	@27	@28
Good Carcass	@20	@30
Good Saddles	@31	@33
Medium Racks	@12	
Good Racks	@17	

Veal Product.

Brains, each	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Sweetbreads	44 @ 48
Calf Livers	35 1/2 @ 38

Lamb.

Medium Lambs	@28	
Round Dressed Lambs	@29	
Saddles, Medium	@33	
R. D. Lamb Fores	@25	
Lamb Fores, Medium	@24	
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@34	
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@19	
Lamb Tongues, each	@4	
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@25	@28

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@17	
Good Sheep	@19	
Medium Saddles	@23	
Good Saddles	@24	
Good Fores	@16	
Medium Racks	@15	
Mutton Legs	@25	
Mutton Loins	@30	
Mutton Stew	@8	
Sheep Tongues, each	@4	
Sheep Heads, each	11 1/2 @ 12	

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@27	
Pork Loins	@37	
Leaf Lard	@36	
Tenderloins	@46	
Spare Ribs	@14	
Butts	@28	
Hocks	@18 1/2	
Trimming	@18	
Extra Lean Trimmings	@24	
Tails	@11	
Snouts	@10	
Pig's Feet	@8	
Pig's Heads	@14	
Rind Bones	@9	
Blade Meat	@16	
Cheek Meat	@13	
Hog Livers, per lb.	4 @ 4 1/2	
Neck Bones	@28 1/2	
Skinned Shoulders	@25	
Pork Hearts	@10	
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@8	
Pork Tongues	@28	
Silp Bones	@9	
Tail Bones	@9	
Brains	10 1/2 @ 11	
Backfat	@34	
Hams	@38	
Casas	@28	
Bellies	@47	

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@18	
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@17 1/2	
Choice Bologna	@18	
Frankfurters	@22 1/2	
Liver, with beef and pork	@23	
Tongue and blood	@19	
Mixed Sausage	@22 1/2	
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	@22 1/2	
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@22 1/2	
Special Compressed Sausage	@22	
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	@43	
Oxford Lean Butts	@20 1/2	
Polish Sausage	@18	
Garlic Sausage	@19 1/2	
Country Smoked Sausage	@23	
Country Sausage, fresh	@19	
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@20	
Pork Sausage, short link	@21	
Boneless lean butts in casings	@22	
Luncheon Roll	@22	
Delicatessen Loaf	@22	
Jellied Roll	@22	

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods	@44	
Beef casing salami	@47	
Italian salami (new goods)	@37	
Holsteiner	@41	
Farmer	@48	
Cervelat, new	@48	

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	@1.95	
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.20 @ 11.20	
Pork, link, kits	@2.55	
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2	4.20 @ 14.70	
Polish sausage, kits	@2.50	
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	4.10 @ 14.35	
Frankfurts, kits	@2.30	
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.80 @ 13.80	
Blood sausage, kits	@.65	
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.70 @ 9.45	
Liver sausage, kits	@1.80	
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.00 @ 10.50	
Head cheese, kits	@1.90	
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 10.85	

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pig's Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$17.50	
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	17.50	
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	20.00	
Pickled O. Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—	
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	—	
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels	70.50	

CANNED MEATS.

	Per doz.	
Corned and roast beef, No. 1	3.90	
Corned and roast beef, No. 2	7.50	
Corned and roast beef, No. 6	28.50	
Corned beef hash, No. 1	—	
Corned beef hash, No. 1	—	
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	2.00	
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	3.85	
Vienna Sausage, No. 1	—	
Vienna Sausage, No. 1	—	

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.	
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	\$3.50	
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	6.75	
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	12.00	
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	21.00	

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@41.00	
Plate Beef	@38.00	
Prime Mess Beef	@41.00	
Mess Beef	@39.00	
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	@—	
Rump Butts	@40.00	
Mess Pork	@52.00	
Clear Fat Backs	@61.50	
Family Back Pork	@59.00	
Bean Pork	@51.00	

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@38 1/2	
Pure lard	@37 1/2	
Lard substitute, tes.	@29 1/2	
Lard compounds	@29 1/2	
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@27 1/2	
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@37 1/2	
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 c. to 1 c. over tierces.		

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	@36	
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	@37	
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 1/2 lbs.	@36 1/2	
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	@30	
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	@20	

DRY SALT MEATS.

	(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@32.00	
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@31.50	
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	@30.75	
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	@30.00	
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@30.75	
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	@31.25	
Extra Short Clears	@30.50	
Extra Short Ribs	@30.25	
Butts	@26.00	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams	@39 1/2	
Casas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@28 1/2	
Casas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@27	
New York Shoulders, @ 12 lbs., avg.	@30 1/2	
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@52	
Dried Beef Sets	@44 1/2	
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, @ 14 avg.	@38 1/2	
Wide, @ 16 avg., and strip, @ 14 avg.	@39 1/2	
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, @ 6 avg.	@36	
Dried Beef Insides	@48 1/2	
Dried Beef Knuckles	@44 1/2	
Dried Beef Outsides	@42 1/2	

Skinned Boiled Hams	@53	
Regular Boiled Hams	@52	
Boiled Calas	@36	
Cooked Loin Rolls	@57	
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@42	

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	@14	
Beef export rounds	@20	
Beef middles, per set	@29	
Beef bungs, per piece	@18	
Beef bladders, medium	@ 8 1/2	
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@95	
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	@1.40	
Hog casings, f. o. s., extra narrow	@1.60	
Hog middles, per set	@20	
Hog bungs export	@21	
Hog bungs, large	@15	
Hog bungs, medium	@11	
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 7	
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 10	
Imported wide sheep casings	@—	
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@—	
Imported medium sheep casings	@—	

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	5.50 @ 5.60	
Hoof meal, per unit	4.10 @ 4.30	
Concentrated tankage, ground	4.25 @ 4.50	
Ground tankage, 11%	@ 5.00	
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 4.80	
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	4.30 @ 4.75	
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	32.00 @ 33.00	
Ground raw bone, per ton	38.00 @ 40.00	
Ground stambone, per ton	29.00 @ 32.00	

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	210.00 @ 220.00	
Horns, black, per ton	80.00 @ 40.00	
Horns, striped, per ton	80.00 @ 40.00	
Horns, white, per ton	80.00 @ 90.00	
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av. per ton	65.00 @ 70.00	
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av. per ton	65.00 @ 70.00	
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av. per ton	75.00 @ 80.00	
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av. per ton	120.00 @ 130.00	
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	30.00 @ 32.00	

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@35.12 1/2	
Prime steam, loose	@34.22 1/2	
Leaf	@32.50	
Compound	27.00 @ 28.00	
Neutral lard	35.75 @ 36.00	

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	28 1/2 @ 29	
Tallow	20 @ 20 1/2	
Grease, yellow, loose	15 1/2 @ 15 3/4	
Grease, A white, loose	19 @ 19 1/4	

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	34 @ 35	
Oleo oil, No. 2	32 @ 33	
Oleo stock	32 @ 32 1/2	
Linseed, loose, per gal.	@2.15	
Corn oil, loose	@22 1/2	
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	16 1/2 @ 17	

TALLOW.

Edible	25 @ 26	
Prime country	19 1/2 @ 19 3/4	
Packers' prime loose	19 1/2 @ 20	
Packers' No. 1 loose	18 1/2 @ 18 3/4	
Packers' No. 2	12 1/2 @ 12 3/4	

GREASES.

White, choice	18 1/2 @ 19	
White, "A"	17 1/2 @ 18 1/4	
White, "B"	16 1/2 @ 17 1/4	
Bone, naphtha extracted	10 @ 11	
Crackling	12 1/2 @ 13	
Horse	12 1/2 @ 13	
Yellow	14 1/2 @ 15 1/4	
Brown	11 1/2 @ 12	
Pigs' foot grease	22 @ 24	
Garbage grease, loose	8 @ 9	
Glycerine, C. P.	19 1/2 @ 20	
Glycerine, dynamite	17 1/2 @ 18	
Glycerine, crude soap	@10	
Glycerine, candle	nom. 11 1/2 @ 12	

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	nom @ 27 1/2	
P. S. Y., soap grade	nom @ 27	
Soap stock, bbls., concn., @ 85 f. o. b. Tex. nom	@ 7	
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a. Chicago	2 1/2 @ 3	

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.60 @ 1.65	
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.70 @ 1.75	
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.80 @ 1.85	
Red oak lard tierces	2.50 @ 2.55	
White oak lard tierces	2.70 @ 2.75	
White oak ham tierces	@3.10	

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	@16	
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	@18	
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F.	@ 5 1/2	
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals	@ 6 1/2	
Roric acid, crystals to powdered	13 1/2 @ 15	
Borax, crystals to powdered	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4	
Sugar—		
White, clarified	@—	
Yellow, clarified	@—	
Plantation, granulated	@ 9.00	
F. o. b. New Orleans, Less 2 per cent.		

Salt—		
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	—	
Ashton, car lots, per sack	—	
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	—	
English packing, Lehigh, car lots, per sack	—	
English packing, pure alum, per sack	—	
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	—	
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	5.35	
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	9.35	
Prices f. o. b. Chicago		
*Stocks exhausted.		

Retail Section

RETAILERS DENY PROFITEERING.

Retail meat dealers throughout the country generally deny the charge made by Acting Secretary of Agriculture Ousley that they have not reduced beef prices in conformity with the fall in cattle and wholesale beef prices. Conditions vary in various localities, but the existence of high overhead expenses in the retail business is general, and these costs are pointed to by retailers in explaining the necessity for maintaining prices to consumers. In many cases retailers claim that they have materially reduced prices. Attention is called also to the renewed strength of the wholesale beef market during the past two weeks. In general, retailers are inclined to assert that investigators do not know what they are talking about when they make such charges. It is expected that official statements will be forthcoming from the retailers' organizations on this subject during the coming week.

BEEF SITUATION IS REVIEWED.

(Continued from page 19.)

Hotels and restaurants, at the request of the Government, reduced the size of their beef portions and regularly left beef off their menus. Private families by thousands did likewise. Farmers and ranchmen exerted themselves to the utmost at great risk in order that our soldiers and sailors could have the best food that skill and loving care could produce.

"The result is history. From an export of beef and beef products of 151,000,000 pounds in 1914, we exported 590,000,000 pounds of beef and beef products in 1918, almost equalling the great surplus of 1901, when our population was 35,000,000 people less than now. The exports of 1918 were treble the three-year pre-war average.

"The war is over. In a little while the presence of American soldiers in Europe will be a memory of noble sacrifices. We must not forget that the principal use for the beef which we shipped overseas in such quantity was for the men in uniform. Europe, short of food though it is, does not need beef from the United States so much as it needs our pork.

"The stocks of cattle in the most of Europe have not suffered seriously in numbers during the war. Indeed, outside the areas actually overrun by the contending armies, cattle stocks have fairly held their own, and in some cases even increased. Stocks of hogs and sheep have suffered much more severely than have cattle. It is also well known that Europe turned to South America and Australia for beef and lamb as soon as shipping conditions permitted. England and Italy are now buying in those markets. The United States, however, is the only large pork surplus nation, and Europe, suffering for fats with her stocks of swine greatly reduced, can consume our pork surplus readily. The beef and lamb now awaiting market on our farms and ranges must, therefore, find its outlet not overseas but at home.

"In 1918, for the first time in many years, the production of meat animals gained ground in the losing race with growth of population. This was made possible by the earnest and patriotic efforts of our live stock producers, and unless beef and lamb consumption is now increased to its potential maximum, without needless waste, we are in danger of throwing away the advance we have made under war pressure.

Prices of Live Stock and Meat Compared.

"It is important to present the facts con-

cerning the prices for live stock and the prices for meat wholesale and retail. The following comparison exhibits the decline in the prices of cattle on foot:

Prices of medium and good beef steers on foot at Chicago:
March 1, 1919 13.50@18.50 cents
July 1, 1919 12.00@14.60 "
Decline 1.50@3.90 "
Mean per cent. decline, 14 per cent.

Prices on choice and prime beef steers on foot at Chicago:
March 1, 1919 18.50@20.25 cents
July 1, 1919 14.35@15.50 "
Decline 4.15@4.75 "
Mean per cent. decline, 23 per cent.

"The alleged reason for this situation is the stoppage of export for army use abroad and the failure of civilian beef consumption to resume its normal status. The hotel and high class family trade are not consuming the quantities of choice beef which they used before the war, and the families of moderate income are eating only cheaper cuts, the price of which must compensate in part for that of the cuts for which there is a smaller demand. The fact is evident that many persons who desire to eat more meat, especially beef and lamb, are denying themselves.

Asks Public to Help Stockmen.

"People do not realize that the necessity for conservation of foods, especially meat, no longer exists, except as a matter of reasonable economy and prevention of sinful waste. We have in prospect the greatest wheat crop in our history; we had in 1918 by far the largest production of pork we ever had, as well as a great increase in our beef, lamb and dairy production.

"Yet one sees everywhere in hotels, restaurants and dining cars the 'Save Food' signs, which were such a vital influence in the successful prosecution of the food campaign, and incidentally, the winning of the war. These 'Save Food' signs should now be disregarded. Consumers are unconsciously working harm to themselves and to live stock producers by now restricting their consumption of meat.

"This situation is a real menace to the farmer and to the consuming public as well. Many cattle raised in response to the demand for meat production for the army are now maturing, and if marketed on a falling market will cause heavy loss to the producers, with the result that declining production may be expected in the future. Stockmen do not deserve to be penalized for their patriotism, but should be supported by the consuming public in an effort to restore consumption to the normal without delay.

Says Retail Prices Are Not Justified.

"The department is aware that much of the reason for the hesitation of the average housewife to increase the amount of beef in the family diet is the excessive retail prices which now prevail. These prices are not justified by the wholesale quotations.

"The following comparison shows that retail prices have not declined in due ratio to wholesale prices. It shows also that the prices on hides have advanced very sharply, and this is a fair indication of the profits made by the packing industry on by-products.

"Wholesale prices of medium and good dressed beef carcasses at various cities (cents per pound):

1919.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.	Pittsburgh.	Chicago.
March 1.....	23.00-25.00	22.00-24.50	23.00-25.00	22.00-26.00	22.00-25.00	23-26
July 1.....	16.00-18.00	15.00-19.00	19.00-22.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-22.00	16-19
Mean decline	7.00-	7.00- 5.50	4.00- 3.50	4.00- 7.00	6.00- 3.00	7-
Per cent decline	29%	29%	15%	23%	24%	28%

Retail prices of beef cuts (good and medium grades) at various cities:

	Boston	New York	Phila.	Wash.	Pitts.	Chicago	St. Louis	St. Paul
Sirloin Steak:								
March 1.....	65-75c.	43-50c.	50-55c.	45-55c.	.....	45c.	40c.	35-40c.
July 1.....	60-65c.	40-45c.	38-50c.	40-48c.	.....	35-40c.	35c.	40-45c.
Decline	05-10c.	03-05c.	12-05c.	05-07c.	.....	05-05c.	05c.	05-05c.
Mean per cent. increase or decline	- 9%	-10%	-10%	-12%	.....	-11%	-12%	+ 7%
Porterhouse:								
March 1.....	70-80c.	43-70c.	55-60c.	45-60c.	55-65c.	55-75c.	50c.	40-50c.
July 1.....	65-70c.	45-50c.	50-55c.	40-50c.	50c.	40-58c.	40c.	50-60c.
Decline	05-10c.	02-20c.	05-05c.	05-10c.	05c.	15-17c.	10c.	10-10c.
Mean per cent. increase or decline	-10%	- 7%	-11%	-13%	-10%	-24%	-20%	+11%
Round Steak:								
March 1.....	60-65c.	43-55c.	45-50c.	40-45c.	45-50c.	35-40c.	40c.	25-35c.
July 1.....	50-60c.	42-45c.	48-50c.	40-55c.	40c.	28-35c.	35c.	35-40c.
Decline	10-05c.	01-10c.	3-00c.	00-10c.	05-00c.	07-05c.	05c.	10-05c.
Mean per cent. increase or decline	-12%	-0 to 20%	+3%	+20%	+10%	- 8%	-12%	+25%
Rib Roast:								
March 1.....	40-50c.	32-60c.	45-50c.	40-50c.	40-45c.	38-50c.	35c.	30-40c.
July 1.....	35-45c.	35-40c.	45c.	28-38c.	37½c.	28-38c.	30c.	25-35c.
Decline	05-05c.	03-20c.	00-00c.	12-12c.	02½c.	10-12c.	05c.	05-05c.
Mean per cent. decline	-11%	-20%	0	-12%	- 5%	-25%	-15%	-15%
Chuck Roast:								
March 1.....	30-35c.	31-37c.	28-35c.	28-35c.	25-30c.	28-30c.	25c.	25-32c.
July 1.....	25-28c.	30c.	25-35c.	25-32c.	30c.	18-22c.	20c.	25-32c.
Decline	05-07c.	01c.	03c.	03-03c.	00c.	10-08c.	05c.	00-00c.
Mean per cent. decline	-18%	0	-10% to 0	-10%	0	-25%	-20%	0

"These retail prices reflect average quotations. In Washington City at this time, and presumably in other cities of the country, prices at some shops which cater to the more fastidious trade are substantially higher.

Prices of Hides Compared.

Prices of packer and country hides, Chicago basis:

	March 1, 1919.	June 21, 1919.	Mean advance.
Packer Hides.			
Native steers	27.00.....	40.00-42.00	+50%
Native cows	23.00-26.00	40.00-42.00	+60%
Heavy cow butts.....	18.50-22.00	30.00-35.00	+80%
Country hides	21.00-22.00	32.00-35.00	+57%

Prices of packer and country hides, New York basis:

	March 1, 1919.	June 21, 1919.	Mean advance.
Packer Hides.			
Heavy native steers..	28.00-28.50	40.00.....	+43%
Native cows all wts..	22.50-26.50	40.00-43.00	+60%
Native cows and butts	20.00-21.00	32.00-42.50	+71%
Country hides	22.00-23.00	34.00-38.00	+60%

"The daily market reports of the Bureau of Markets show that prices of good and choice beef cattle on foot at Chicago have declined about \$4.00 per hundredweight, or nearly 25 per cent., since March 1, while lower grade beef cattle have declined as much as 15 per cent. During the same period wholesale dressed beef prices show on the average approximately a corresponding percentage of decrease, which varies, however, in different cities from about 15 per cent. to 30 per cent.

"Hides, however, have advanced decidedly,

while the cattle market has been breaking rapidly. The packer hide market at Chicago has gone from about 27c. to 42c. per pound, an increase of about 50 per cent. It is estimated that this offsets about 70c. per hundredweight in the wholesale cost of beef, and that increased prices of stearin, tallow and other by-products added to the increased prices of hides brings the total saving on beef costs up to about a cent a pound since March 1.

"While the live cattle and wholesale dressed beef markets have gone down to the extent of 25 per cent, the price of retail beef cuts to the consumer has been at a standstill in many cities, has even increased as much as 20 per cent. on some cuts in some cities, and where retail prices have been reduced, the reductions usually are only from 5 to 7 cents per pound, which means only about 10 per cent. reduction from prices prevailing March 1.

Says Legislation Is Required.

"The department has not the time in this emergency to do more than to present these outstanding facts, but thus presented, the facts demonstrate clearly the commanding need for Governmental supervision over the manufacture, sale and distribution of meat products. Federal supervision of the interstate industry may well be accompanied by State and municipal legislation providing supervision over the intrastate and local industry, to the end that Federal, State and municipal supervision may be correlated for the prevention of unfair dealings, speculation and profiteering, by furnishing to the public from unimpeachable sources all the facts with regard to the industry from the farm to the table, in order that both producer and consumer may have a square deal.

"In addition to presenting these facts in this manner to the American people, the department is communicating a summary of the situation to Mr. Herbert Hoover, who is in charge of the American Relief Administration in Europe, and inviting his advice and suggestion as to measures of immediate relief which may be put into effect here and abroad

"CLARENCE OUSLEY,
"Acting Secretary."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Charles Gouts Market at Webbersville, Mich., has been burned.

Emro & Lucas have bought the market of William Ridenour at Brownsville, Pa.

L. W. Seal & Co. have bought the market of J. V. Straley at Hagerstown, Md.

J. H. Perry of Springfield, Tenn., has sold his market to the H. G. Hill Grocery Company, of Nashville, who will enlarge it.

The N. C. L. Cooperative Association, meat and provision dealers at New London, Conn., have filed a petition in bankruptcy.

R. A. Rock, of South Bend, Ore., has opened a meat market at Hod River, Ore.

Smith's meat shop at Monticello, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

G. W. Gallaher has opened a new market at Corcoran, Calif.

Gibson Bros. have opened a new market at Yakima, Wash.

The New Market Store has been opened at North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Morris and Curlee Company, meat and produce dealers, Fayetteville, N. C., have been formed with an authorized capital of \$10,000 by Harvey Morris, H. B. Curlee and Mary Curlee.

John Sprich & Sons, of Belleville, Ill., owners of a chain of meat markets in the Middle West, have leased the first floor of the Hayford building at 216 North Main street, Wichita, Kas., and will open what is to be known as the White House Meat Market there.

Fred C. Raiter has sold his meat market at Alexandria, Minn., to H. B. Hobart.

R. Danielson has sold his meat market at Windom, Minn., to Harry Solem.

Fred Bomark has sold his market at Hildreth, Neb., to Hugo Ohms.

Tom Micka will conduct a meat market at Cayuga, No. Dak.

Its unvarying uniformity in quality, flavor and color has made Libby's Mustard a staple in tens of thousands of homes



Are you getting this profitable business?

Right in your community there are scores of families at whose tables salads are regularly served.

Naturally, salads call for salad dressings. And invariably it has proved true that where Libby's Salad Dressing is featured by the grocer, a steady, consistent demand is created. A tremendous advertising campaign using entire pages in the leading national magazines has made this salad dressing known to more than eighteen million housewives all over the land.

Concentrate on Libby's Salad Dressing—and your sales efforts will be rewarded by steady, permanent demand, good profits, frequent turnover, and the satisfaction of pleased customers.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Libby's

J. T. Wells has retired from the Wells & Garvin Meat Market at Ashland, Wis.

The shop of E. Englehardt has been burned out at Browntown, Wis.

The Keller Meat Market at Browntown, Wis., has been burned out.

Robert Lopas has opened a meat market at Forest Junction, Wis., having purchased it from William Brochtrup.

F. L. Dailey of Prentice will open a meat market at Gilman, Wis.

W. F. Damitz has sold his interest in the meat market at Grand Rapids, Wis., to A. F. Perrodin.

G. M. Collins has engaged in the meat business at Green Bay, Wis.

Frank Makowski of Chicago has started a meat market at Lublin, Wis.

J. P. Nielsen sold his interest in the city meat market at Luck, Wis., to C. W. Peterson.

Frank Jennings has purchased the John Herres Block at New London, Wis., and will open a meat market there.

O. A. Brown has moved his butcher shop into new quarters at Quincy, Wash.

Fred Bomark has been succeeded in the meat business at Hildreth, Neb., by Hugh Ohms.

George W. Polk has engaged in the meat business at Lodge Pole, Neb.

The Katz Meat Company at Grand Rapids, Mich., has been incorporated to conduct a meat business, with a capital of \$10,000.

A. A. Wilson has sold his Model Meat Market at Custer City, Okla., to A. V. Bryant and Ben Dumbauld.

James Robertson has opened at Marietta, Okla., under the name of the Cold Storage Market.

Mr. Sholes has withdrawn from the meat firm of Miller & Sholes at Lebanon, Kas.

W. W. Baker has purchased a half interest in the City Meat Market, Lebanon, Kas.

War Savings Stamps are convertible into cash at any post office any time. Buy Thrift and War Savings Stamps.

New York Section

W. J. Russell, Jr., of Swift & Company's beef department, Chicago, was in New York this week.

Vice President George W. Collett, of Morris & Co., Chicago, was in New York for a few days this week.

Miss Rosenberg, secretary to general manager J. C. Good, of Wilson & Company, is enjoying a well-earned fortnight's vacation in the mountains.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending July 5, 1919, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 18.38 cents per pound.

C. W. Lawrence, assistant to credit manager A. C. Dean, of Swift & Company in New York, succeeds to the head of that department upon the departure of Mr. Dean for London.

President Thomas E. Wilson, of Wilson & Company, was in New York for a day this week. Vice President Jacob Moog and J. T. Dunne of the smoked meat department, were also in town.

Nathan Lehman, who for many years before his retirement was engaged in the wholesale meat business, died at his home, 122 West One Hundred and Fifteenth street, last week. He was born in France eighty-seven years ago, and for fifty-five years had lived there. His wife, a son and a daughter survive him.

The New York City Department of Health reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during week ending July 11, 1919, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 284 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,345 lbs.; Queens, 68 lbs. Total, 2,697 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 74,250 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 3,609 lbs.; Brooklyn, 40 lbs.; Queens, 5 lbs. Total, 3,654 lbs.

A. C. Dean, for many years head of Swift & Company's credit department in New York, sailed today for London to take charge of the financial business of the Swift Beef Company, Ltd., of England. He will team up there with our old friend Charley Hall, who for many years now has been beef manager there. Mr. Dean has made a place for himself in the general Swift organization in New York which will be difficult to fill, and he will be missed in general meat trade circles also.

WHOLESALE MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

Conditions in the wholesale meat trade in New York City for the week ending July 11 are reported by the Bureau of Markets as follows:

The market as a whole has been very satisfactory this week. Trading has been fairly active, stocks moving rather freely with light receipts. Some few cars have arrived a little "off condition," but not enough to greatly influence the market. Weather conditions have been very favorable and cooler.

BEEF.—There have been only a very few real choice cattle on the market, medium to good steers being the larger part of the supply. The receipts of common steers, cows and bulls have been very light; more common stock could have been moved very readily, with a price according to quality, as common cattle have shown a little more strength through the week. Early in the week choice steers sold at \$21@22, but as these grades disappeared from the market the price range settled to \$16@21 for medium

to good. A few good cows and butcher bulls were offered and sold in line with the medium steers. Kosher beef has been steady all week, with kosher chucks and plates selling Friday at \$14@17, and hinds and ribs from \$24@29.

VEAL.—Moderate receipts, together with the high prices paid for live calves at the local stock yards and the high price of calf-skins, which are now selling at \$1.05 per pound, caused a steady to strong market. Choice calves show an increase of \$2 for the week.

PORK.—The supplies of pork cuts have been very light, some houses offering frozen loins, which sold at \$2@34c. for the 8 to 10 lbs. average. The high prices of live hogs have had a decided influence in increasing the selling prices, the average advance being \$1@2.

MUTTON.—The average quality of mutton this week has been comparatively better than that of lamb. The receipts were light and the market generally steady.

LAMBS.—The scarcity of choice lambs has caused a generally active market on this grade, while medium and common lambs, the bulk of the supply, have met with slower sale. However, receipts have not been heavy, and coolers have been cleaned, with a few clean-up prices being made. Extreme hot weather the latter part of last week affected a number of cars in transit for this week's business, causing them to arrive in poor condition. These cars consisted of common and medium grades and some very thin lambs.

With the exception of a small per cent. stocks were pretty much all cleaned up in most houses by Thursday. The market has been rather a steady market all week, which has made trading much more satisfactory all around.

Wholesale market quotations on June 11: Fresh Beef, Western Dressed.—Steers, good, \$18@21; medium, \$16@18. Cows, medium, \$15@16.50; common, \$14@15. Bulls, good, \$16@17; medium, \$14@15.

Fresh Lamb and Mutton, Western Dressed.—Lambs, choice, \$30; good, \$28@29; medium, \$24@26; common, \$22@24. Yearlings, good, \$23@25; medium, \$21@23; common, \$19@21. Mutton, good, \$18@19; medium, \$16@18; common, \$12@16.

Fresh Veal, Western Dressed.—Choice, \$28@30; good, \$26@28; medium, \$22@24; common, \$13@18.

Fresh Pork Cuts, Western Dressed.—Loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., \$34@36; 10@12 lbs. ave., \$33@34; 12@14 lbs. ave., \$31@32; 14 lbs. and over, \$29@30. Shoulders, New York style, skinned, \$26@27. Picnics, 6@8 lbs. ave., \$25@26. Butts, boneless, \$30@32; Boston style, \$28@30.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stock of provisions at leading centers at the end of June are summarized as follows, with totals compared with a month ago and a year ago:

	Pork, Bbls.		
	June 30, 1919.	May 31, 1919.	June 30, 1918.
Chicago	43,792	34,259	56,286
Kansas City	4,036	9,745	6,990
Omaha	4,059	19,077	7,911
St. Joseph	2,103	2,303	3,166
Milwaukee	4,798	4,791	8,884
Total	58,788	51,175	83,207
	Lard, Lbs.		
	June 30, 1919.	May 31, 1919.	June 30, 1918.
Chicago	34,128,172	26,206,597	38,409,223
Kansas City	5,378,983	5,986,765	4,865,401
Omaha	2,406,342	4,627,207	4,040,679
St. Joseph	1,128,778	1,622,439	3,931,376
Milwaukee	83,781	159,051	4,203,950
Total	44,125,166	38,602,059	55,250,689
	Cut Meats, Lbs.		
	June 30, 1919.	May 31, 1919.	June 30, 1918.
Chicago	144,903,789	141,820,683	150,215,901
Kansas City	80,837,290	69,115,809	49,806,100
Omaha	63,405,795	56,342,280	51,797,991
St. Joseph	30,724,762	37,533,455	36,905,967
Milwaukee	23,057,194	19,255,718	23,630,993
Total	338,928,740	321,067,136	312,416,942

COUNSEL TO FEDERAL TRADE BODY.

Claude R. Porter, of Centerville, Ia., now an assistant attorney-general in the Department of Justice, has been appointed chief counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Walsh. He will take office on July 16. Mr. Porter has been active in Iowa politics. He has been a member of both houses of the Iowa Legislature, and three times his party's candidate for the Governorship. Before going to Washington as assistant attorney-general Mr. Porter was Federal attorney for the southern district of Iowa. His chief work for the Department of Justice, so far as public notoriety is concerned, was representing the Department in the prosecution of the I. W. W. leaders in Chicago.

TRADE COMMISSION ON PACKERS.

(Continued from page 38.)

"Armour's drive into the rice market in a single year is perhaps the most striking instance of their potentialities in this direction. Early in 1917 Armour & Company first undertook the handling of rice, and in that one year sold more than 16,000,000 pounds of rice, thus becoming at a single move, on the statement of the vice-president of the company, 'the greatest rice merchant in the world.' During this period the wholesale price of rice increased 65 per cent.

"Even the oldest and most strongly established wholesaling houses find that line after line of their merchandise is being absorbed by the packers' branch-house system. First the packers encroached on the handling of butter, eggs and cheese, then on canned goods, and on various kinds of 'package goods,' and now are handling increasing quantities of rice, coffee and other staples.

"In 1917, the Big Five's combined sales of meats and all other commodities totaled \$2,127,245,000; in 1918 they were over \$3,000,000,000.

Big Packers in Meat Industry.

The five big packers, in 1916, according to Commission figures, slaughtered 82.2 per cent. of all cattle slaughtered by interstate slaughterers; 86.4 per cent. of all sheep; 76.6 per cent. of all calves; and 61.2 per cent. of swine.

"As to both cattle and sheep," the report states, "the percentage of control by these five concerns constitutes a monopolistic position, considering the harmony with which the five work together in their purchase of animals and the extensiveness of their distributing systems. These combined percentages of control indicate a potential degree of influence over the price paid to the producer and over the price paid by the consumer, sufficient, if exercised, to account for a large share of the suspicions and complaints that have arisen over the meat industry."

The explanation of the 81.2 per cent. slaughter of hogs lies, the report points out, in the nature of the products. The advantage of the big packer to utilize by-products most efficiently has less scope in hog slaughter because only some 10 per cent. of the live hog goes to by-products as against 20 per cent. of cattle. Also, the big packers lose the special advantage of their highly developed refrigeration and private car-line systems, since cured hog products do not require refrigeration in shipping. For these reasons, the report states, nearly all the independent interstate slaughterers confine their interstate trade to cured hog products; and in fresh meats do principally a local business.

Including, besides all interstate slaughterers, all wholesale local or interstate slaughterers, the big packers' percentages of slaughter in numbers of head are said to be cattle, 74.5; sheep, 78.5; calves, 62.5; swine, 56.9.

"The ability of the large packers to under-

sell the small slaughterer locally," says the report, "is a potent weapon, even if unused, to keep him from undertaking any aggressive campaign to increase his business. The branch houses and 'peddler car' routes of the Chicago packers cover the country with such a network that the local slaughterer realizes that he cannot maintain himself against their distributing system if he should attract their unfavorable attention by aggressively trying to increase his volume of business. The local packer, though able to compete in the local market, fears to exert his full powers. His strong tendency is to come in 'under the umbrella' of big packer prices and to content himself with a modest share of the near-by business. Evidence on this point and on competitive conditions generally is given in other parts of the report."

Average monthly holdings of non-perishable meats during 1916, the report shows, were for the big packers as against all other interstate slaughterers, of frozen beef, 95.0 per cent.; smoked ham and bacon, 64.1 per cent.; dry salt pork, 69.8; pickled pork, 70.5; total meats from swine, 70.0.

Control in 12 Packing Centers.

The report claims the big packers' control of interstate slaughter at the 12 great packing centers—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, New York City, St. Joseph, Fort Worth, St. Paul, Sioux City, Oklahoma City, Denver and Wichita—was during 1916, 94.4 per cent. of cattle; 89.1 calves; 94.3 sheep and lambs, and 81 swine.

"In the Chicago market—the largest in the country—the big five slaughtered 87.1 per cent. of all cattle slaughtered there for interstate commerce; 93.6 per cent. of calves; 96.5 sheep and lambs, and 67.3 swine," the report states. "In the remaining 11 cities they have 97.6 per cent. of the total cattle slaughtered.

Stockyards and Refrigerator Cars.

The report says that receipts of live animals at stockyards controlled by the big packers, including Chicago as dominated, as against receipts at independently controlled yards during 1916, were in the following percentages: Of cattle, 83.1; sheep, 78.1; calves, 78.8; swine, 74.4; horses and mules, 84.6; total all animals, 77.2.

It says that the big packers on December 31, 1917, owned 93 per cent. of the 16,600 refrigerator cars owned by interstate slaughterers; 20 per cent. of the 7,992 ventilator cars—used principally in fruit and vegetable traffic; and 92 per cent. of the 24,592 total refrigerator cars of interstate slaughterers.

Of all refrigerator cars in the United States, it says, the big packers owned 91 per cent. of beef cars, other interstate slaughterers 7 per cent., private car companies, 2 per cent.; they owned 7 per cent. of ventilator cars, other interstate slaughterers 1 per cent., private car companies, 6 per cent., and railroad interests, 86 per cent.

Branch Houses and Peddler Car Routes.

The big packers in 1916 had 1,120 branch houses throughout the United States, 89 per cent. of the total of all interstate slaughterers. They maintained 1,297 peddler car routes, listing 58,000 towns—including duplications on lists of the different peddlers,—or 90.2 per cent. of car routes of all interstate slaughterers.

"The branch houses," explains the report, "which are located in the cities and large towns, are supplemented by a wide-reaching 'peddler-car' service, which consists of refrigerator cars loaded with meats and provisions operating over what are known as car routes. These peddler cars are in effect miniature branch houses on wheels, reaching thousands of small communities where trade is not sufficient to justify the investment in a branch house." Branch house and car-route sales of the big packers for 1916 were 58.2 per cent. of their total sales for that year, or over \$925,000,000. During that year, they sold through these means some 6,500,000,000 pounds of commodities, or something like 65 pounds per capita for the entire population of the continental United States; or 156 pounds per capita of population living in cities or towns of over 8,000 inhabitants.

Branch-house sales of fresh and cured meat by all interstate slaughterers in 1916 showed the big packers sold 94.9 per cent. of fresh meat, 86.5 per cent. of cured meat, and 92.8 of fresh and cured combined.

Their 1,120 branch houses represented in 1916 a book value investment of \$30,275,550, with sales of \$783,343,549. As to branch houses where both land and buildings were owned, the investment was \$20,184,427 and sales \$338,866,188 an investment per dollar of sales of six cents.

Big Packers in South America.

From establishment of a single plant in Argentina in 1907 by Swift & Company, the American packers, Swift, Armour, Morris and Wilson, had developed by 1917 until for that year they exported 57.4 per cent. of all exports of frozen and chilled beef quarters from Argentina and Uruguay, the report says.

"It is significant of their power and the rapidity of their action," says the report, "that in 1910, three years after their entrance into the River Plate (Argentina) field, they had secured control of over 40 per cent. of the trade; that in 1915 they had substantially 65 per cent., and that their weighted average control during the eight years from 1910 to 1917 was 55 per cent. In this period they exported nearly 22,000,000 quarters of beef from these two South American countries, which represents well over 5,000,000 head of cattle."

The American packers control or are associated with 17 meat companies or holding companies in South America, according to their reports to the Commission.

Chronological Growth of Big Packers.

Commenting on an elaborate table of "The Packers' Progress 1857-1917," the report says:

"To reconstruct the economic and financial history that lies behind this bare record of outward change would be an undertaking replete with human interest. There can be little doubt that such a history, if it could be written, would reveal imagination, energy, shrewdness, and indomitable determination on the part of the founders of these great slaughtering companies, but would also reveal, even if obscurely, a background of wreckage brought about by unfair and oppressive methods followed by these packers in their progress toward their goals."

From four slaughtering plants in the decade, 1858-1867, the five big packers had built or acquired by 1917, 91 slaughter plants, 22 3/4 times the number in 1867. In the ten years from 1908 to 1917, their number of slaughtering plants increased 60 per cent.

Swift, Morris and Armour increased their cattle slaughter from 2,580,695 head in 1898 to 5,157,830 in 1916, doubling their kill in those 18 years. From slaughtering 74.9 per cent. of cattle slaughtered in interstate commerce in 1907-1908, the five big packers jumped to 80.8 per cent. by 1916-1917; from 63 per cent. in calves to 73.6; from 71.6 in sheep to 86.6; from 53.2 in swine to 60.2. In face, of this nine-year growth the independent interest slaughterers, the report says, lost ground in actual number of head slaughtered, as well as in their proportionate shares. In 1907-1908, all interstate independents slaughtered 1,188,120 cattle, and by 1916-1917 had dropped to 1,783,518—their interstate slaughter cut down proportionately

one-fifth in nine years. During this period, the big packers' slaughter grew from 5,330,155 head to 7,515,971. In sheep, the independents slaughtered 1,788,120 cattle, and by 524,617; while the five big packers increased from 6,949,087 to 9,818,801. The independents lost over one-half in sheep and lambs; three-tenths in calves and over one-seventh in swine.

Starting with two branch houses in 1884, the big packers had 211 by 1894; 743 by 1904; and operated 1,120 in 1917.

YORK REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT.

(Continued from page 39.)

Richey & Gilbert Co., fruit storage, Yakima, Wash.; one 25-ton and one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Naches Cold Storage Co., Gleeed, Wash.; one 28-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Mount Pleasant Ice Co., Mount Pleasant, Pa.; two coils of exhaust steam condensers, each 20 feet long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-inch pipe.

United Dairy Co., Barnesville, Ohio; two coils of double-pipe counter current ammonia condensers, each 19 feet long, 12 pipes high, made of 1 1/4-inch and 2-inch pipe, one 24-inch x 10-foot ammonia receiver and one 20-inch x 8-foot vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

San Juan Fish & Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.; four 400-pound double ice can dumps.

Standard Artificial Ice Company, Chicago, Ill.; two coils of flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 feet long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-inch pipe.

E. A. Clausnitzer, Rockport, Tex.; one 16-inch x 7-foot vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Lifter Ice Cream Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; 4 coils of flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 feet long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-inch pipe.

R. W. Furnas Ice Cream Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; two 12-inch and one 9-inch horizontal belt-driven brine agitators.

Furnas Ice Cream Co., Columbus, Ohio; one 16-inch x 7-foot vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

D. B. Martin Co., Wilmington, Del.; 3 coils of atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 feet long, 24 pipes high, of 2-inch pipe.

Armour & Company, New Orleans, La.; 8 coils of atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 feet long, 24 pipes high, made of 2-inch galvanized pipe. These condensers were installed by the Rantz Engineering and Machine Works, Inc., of New Orleans, La.

Trulock Ice Co., El Reno, Okla.; 2 coils of flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 feet long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-inch pipe.

Croninger Packing Co., Shamokin, Pa.; 4 coils of flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 feet long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-inch pipe, and one 300-pound double can dump.

Atlantic Ice and Coal Corp., Nashville, Tenn.; one 12-inch vertical brine agitator and motor.

Paul O. Reymann Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; 2,100 feet of 2-inch direct expansion piping.



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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE

Steers, good to prime	13.25@15.10
Oxen, ordinary	—@—
Bulls, common to choice	7.50@11.75
Heifers, choice	13.00
Cows, common to good	9.60@10.50

LIVE CALVES

Live calves, fair to prime	23.00@24.50
Live calves, common to medium	18.00@22.75
Live calves, skim milk and fed	13.00@15.00
Live calves, culls	14.00@17.50
Live calves, grassers	11.00@12.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Live sheep, wethers	10.00@10.50
Live sheep, ewes, prime	9.25@9.50
Live sheep, ewes, common to good	7.00@9.00
Live sheep, culls	5.00@6.50
Live lambs, prime	18.75@19.00
Live lambs, common to good	16.50@18.50
Live lambs, culls	14.00@15.50

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy	@22.75
Hogs, medium	@22.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@22.75
Pigs	@21.50
Roughs	@19.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	22 @23
Choice native light	21 @22
Native, common to fair	20 @21

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	21 @21 1/4
Choice native light	20 @21
Native, common to fair	18 @19
Choice Western, heavy	18 @19
Choice Western, light	17 @18
Common to fair, Texas	15 @16
Good to choice heifers	18 @19
Common to fair heifers	15 @17
Choice cows	16 @17
Common to fair cows	12 1/2 @13
Fresh Bologna bulls	13 @15 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	25 @28	29 @30
No. 2 ribs	22 @24	27 @28
No. 3 ribs	18 @21	24 @26
No. 1 loins	25 @28	30 @32
No. 2 loins	22 @24	28 @29
No. 3 loins	18 @21	26 @27
No. 1 hinds and ribs	25 @28	27 @28 1/2
No. 2 hinds and ribs	24 @25	26 @27 1/2
No. 3 hinds and ribs	20 @21	25 @25 1/2
No. 1 rounds	21 @22	22 @23
No. 2 rounds	18 @20	22 @22
No. 3 rounds	16 @17	21 @21
No. 1 chuck	15 @16	16 @16
No. 2 chuck	12 @14	15 @15
No. 3 chuck	10 @11	14 @14

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	29 @30
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	24 @25
Western, calves, choice	23 @24
Western, calves, fair to good	22 @23
Grassers and buttermilks	18 @20

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@30 3/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@30 3/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@30 3/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@31 1/4
Pigs	@31 1/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring	26 @28
Lambs, choice	24 @26
Sheep, choice	20 @22
Sheep, medium to good	18 @20
Sheep, culls	15 @15

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	30 @40
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	38 1/4 @39
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	37 @38
Smoked picnic, light	28 1/2 @29
Smoked picnic, heavy	28 @28
Smoked shoulders	27 @27 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	38 @40
Smoked bacon (rib in)	37 @38
Dried beef sets	46 @46
Pickled bellies, heavy	35 @36

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@40
Fresh pork loins, Western	@37
Frozen pork loins	@35
Fresh pork tenderloins	@49
Frozen pork tenderloins	@45
Shoulders, city	@29
Shoulders, Western	@28
Butts, regular fresh Western	@30
Butts, boneless fresh Western	@35
Fresh hams, city	@38
Fresh hams, Western	@37
Fresh picnic hams, Western	@28

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.	80.00@85.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	70.00@75.00
Black hoofs, per ton	55.00@65.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	55.00@65.00
White hoofs, per ton	85.00@95.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	150.00@180.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1's	225.00@240.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2's	150.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3's	100.00@125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd	@23c.
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	@20c.
Fresh cow tongues	@20c.
Calves' heads, scalded	@70c.
Sweetbreads, veal	40 @100c.
Sweetbreads, beef	@40c.
Calves' livers	@40c.
Beef kidneys	@18c.
Mutton kidneys	@18c.
Livers, beef	@18c.
Oxtails	@14c.
Hearts, beef	@14c.
Rolls, beef	@30c.
Tenderloin beef, Western	30 @50c.
Lambs' fries	@12c.
Extra lean pork trimmings	@26c.

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Suet, fresh and heavy	@11
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	•
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	1.65
Hog middles	@20
Hog hungs	@—
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@16
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@18
Beef wassands, No. 1s, each	@ 8 1/4
Beef wassands, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@95

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	34	36
Pepper, Sing., black	23	25
Pepper, red	30	23
Allspice	11	13
Cinnamon	25	25
Coriander	9	11
Cloves	35	40
Ginger	22	25
Mace	55	60

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	@15
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	@16
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f.o.b. N. Y. and S. F.	@ 6
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals	@ 7

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ 1.00
No. 2 skins	@ .98
No. 3 skins	@ .75
Branded skins	@ .85
Ticky skins	@ .85
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .98
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .96
No. 1, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	@ 9.25
No. 2, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	@ 9.05
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	@ 9.05
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	@ 8.85
Branded skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	@ 7.85
Ticky skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	@ 9.50
No. 1, 12 1/2-14 lbs.	@ 9.25
No. 2, 12 1/2-14 lbs.	@ 9.25
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.	@ 9.25
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.	@ 9.00
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	@ 9.75
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	@ 9.50
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.	@ 9.50
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.	@ 9.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	@ 10.25
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	@ 10.00
Branded kips	@ 8.50
Heavy branded kips	@ 9.00
Ticky kips	@ 8.50
Heavy ticky kips	@ 9.00
All skins must have tail bone cut.	

DRESSED POULTRY.

Ducks—Fresh—Dry packed—	
Long Island and Penn., spring	—@35
Michigan, spring	—@—

Turkeys—Fresh—Dry-Packed or lood—

Northerly western, per lb.	39 @41
Southerly, per lb.	38 @39

Broilers—Fresh or lood—

Nearby, colored, per lb.	50 @55
Virginia, milk fed, per lb.	@—

Fowls—Fresh—Boxes—Dry packed, milk fed—

Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen	@36
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen	@36
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen	@35
Western, 38 to 42 lbs. to dozen	@33
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen	@31
Western under 30 lbs. to dozen	@30

Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—

Western, 5 lbs. and over	@33
Southwestern, dry-picked, mixed weights	30 @32

Old Cocks—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—

Dry-picked No. 1	@21
Scalded	@20

Other Poultry—

Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@10.00
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FROZEN—1918 Pack.

Turkeys—	
W'n, small bxs. d. p. select young hens	48 @49
W'n, small bxs. d. pk. select young toms	48 @49
W'n, bbls. d. pk. select young hens	47 @48
W'n, bbls., dry-pkd., select young toms	48 @48
W'n, bbls., dry-pkd., y'g hens and toms	47 @47
Texas, dry picked, choice	45 @46
Texas, fair to good	40 @43
Old toms	43 @43

Broilers—

Milk fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	38 @40
Milk fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	35 @37
Corn fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	36 @38
Corn fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	33 @35

Chickens—

Milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	@42
Milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	@42
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	@42
Milk fed, 48 lbs. to doz.	42 @43
Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz.	43 @45
Corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	40 @41
Corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	40 @41
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	40 @41
Corn fed, 48 lbs. to doz.	41 @42
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to doz.	43 @43

Fowls—

Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz.	@35
Milk fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.	@35
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	34 1/2 @34 1/2
Milk fed, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz.	@32
Milk fed, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz.	29 @30
Milk fed, under 30 lbs. to doz.	27 @28
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to doz.	34 1/2 @34 1/2
Corn fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.	34 1/2 @34 1/2
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	@34
Corn fed, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz.	@32
Corn fed, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz.	@29
Corn fed, under 30 lbs. to doz.	27 @28

Old Cocks—

Western prime	@20
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LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, broilers, via exp. per lb.	45 @48
Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb.	@—
Young roosters	@—
Fowls, via express	@37
Roosters, old	@23
Turkeys, via freight	25 @30
Geese	@20
Ducks, Long Island, spring, per lb.	@30
Guineas, per pair	@ 1.10

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score)	52 1/2 @53
Creamery higher (scoring lots)	53 1/4 @54
Creamery firsts	50 @52
Process extras	@—
Process firsts	49 @50

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen	51 @53
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	47 @50
Fresh gathered, firsts	43 @46
Fresh gathered, seconds and poorer	35 @42
Fresh gath., checks, good to choice, dry	32 @34
Fresh gathered, checks, undergrades	20 @31

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@38.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@42.00
Dried blood, high grade	@ 4.90
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 4.07 1/4
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	
New York	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	5.50 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos.	@—
Lime	@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25%	@ 4.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%	@ 4.75

